Miss [illegible]

Slightly technical but nevertheless very informative is the article on "Vision For The Job In Industrial Production," which is published in this issue. It begins on Page 20.

OL. 72 NO. 10

textile bulletin

JULY • 15 • 1947

JUST let us know *what* you want—we'll see that you get it *at just the price you can pay.*

Whatever your requirements in comber noils, card strips, spinners and rovings (machined and unmachined), colored card strips and soiled card, we can meet your *exact* requirements.

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Specialists in Grading, Marketing and Processing Cotton and Synthetic Fibers
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RAYCO COTTON & SYNTHETIC FIBERS

DVERTISING
NDEX—PAGE 65

P. H. HANES KNITTING COMPANY
HANES
CONTINENTAL MILLS, INC.
Manufacturers of Textiles
Lawrence Manufacturing Co.
Draper Brothers Company
Knitted Fabrics
STANDARD KNITTING MILLS, INC.
E-Z MILLS, INC.
U.S. PAT. 1749355

KNITTERS WHO DO THEIR OWN SPINNING

Wind on Roto-Coners... Knit from Roto-Cones*

Among the cotton spinning mills which are replacing their old winding equipment with Roto-Coners* (and they are in the majority these days) are many which are knitters, too.

These mills appreciate the double advantage of Roto-Coner* winding machines — high production and low operating cost in the winding room . . . quality work at the knitting machines.

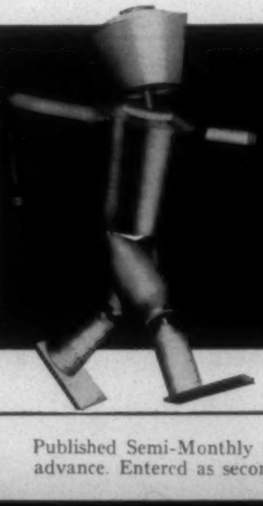
The exclusive Rotary Traverse permits higher winding speeds (without the necessity of changing speed when changing yarn counts). And there are no cams or other fast-wearing parts.

The same Rotary Traverse is responsible for the steep-angled lay of yarn which produces easy delivery at all diameters, the elimination of stitches and freedom from roll cuts.

Read Bulletin 144 for more facts about America's fastest-selling winding machine.

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY
Providence, Boston, Philadelphia, Utica,
Charlotte, Atlanta, Chicago, Los Angeles,
Montreal, Hamilton

23.7.10



ROTO-CONER*

WARPING CONES — DYEING PACKAGES — PARALLEL TUBES FOR TWISTING

Published Semi-Monthly by Clark Publishing Company, 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Subscription $1.50 per year in advance. Entered as second-class mail matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897.

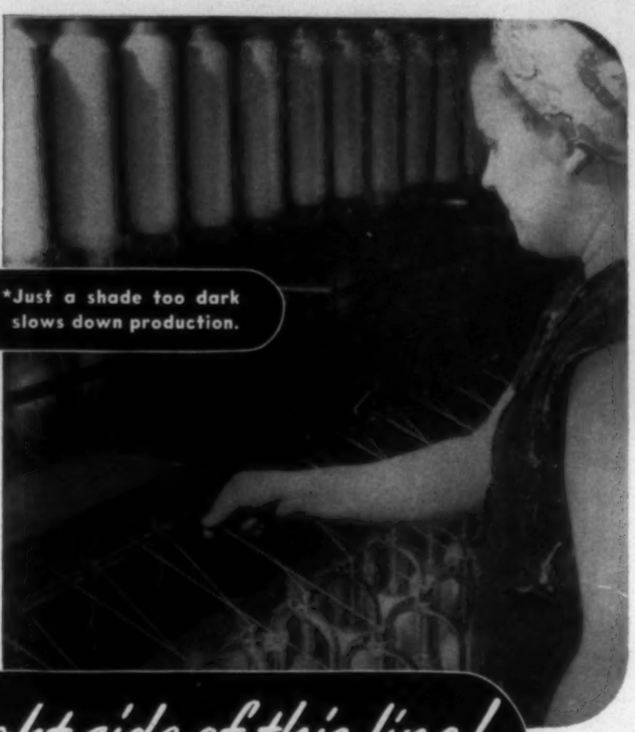
Borderline Vision*

may be robbing you!

● BORDERLINE VISION — lighting just a shade too dim — can steal your profits without your seeing it. But — just the hairline of difference between good lighting and not quite good enough makes a difference that shows in red and black in your ledger.

You can make sure your light is right easily today with Wheeler Skilled Lighting. Result of 66 years experience, Wheeler Reflectors give maximum illumination from standard lamps. More important, Wheeler Reflectors *control* light — provide an even, glare-free, shadow-free distribution on the work. Hundreds of manufacturers have found that Skilled Lighting pays for itself many times over in fewer rejects, higher employee morale and increased production.

Make a light meter check in your mill now. If the results show Borderline Vision, see what a difference Wheeler Skilled Lighting will make in your profits. Write **Wheeler Reflector Co., 275 Congress St., Boston 10, Mass.** Also New York and principal cities.



*Just a shade too dark slows down production.

Put your mill on the right side of this line!

Just right means more and better work.

Distributed Exclusively Through Electrical Wholesalers

All-Steel Fluorescent Unit

For 2 or 3 40-watt, or 2 100-watt lamps. Available with open or closed end porcelain enameled reflectors. Broad wiring channel with accessible enclosed ballast. For individual or continuous runs.

RLM Solid Neck Incandescent Reflector

Maximum lighting efficiency indoors or out. Expertly designed, ruggedly built. Vitreous enamel only. 75 to 1500 watts.

Wheeler REFLECTORS

SKILLED LIGHTING

MADE BY SPECIALISTS IN LIGHTING EQUIPMENT SINCE 1881

The Armour Soap Sleuth

answers a Mill-Manager's questions about "411"

"Just what is this new "411" I've been hearing so much about?" Answer: "411" is Armour's new synthetic detergent developed specifically for industrial use. Chemically, "411" is the sodium salt of a sulphonated hydrocarbon . . . an anionic surface-active agent having high wetting and detergent properties.

"What properties of "411" make it useful to me?"

Answer: "411" is an efficient wetting-out agent that lowers surface tension sharply, even in low concentration . . . is readily soluble in hot or cold water . . . is unaffected by hardness of water . . . rinses easily and completely, leaves no film . . . can be used in acid or alkaline solutions, in a 1% solution has a pH of 8.5 . . . has good emulsifying properties . . . is stable to oxidation . . . is white in color, with no objectionable odor . . . is exceptionally uniform in performance and appearance.

"What are some of "411's" important textile uses?"

Answer: "411" is effective in wool scouring even in hard water, particularly in the final low-temperature rinse—"411" is used in the scour after the fulling process to remove any residual fulling oils from woven woolen cloth—"411" may be used in the after-washing of cotton and rayon print goods to remove gums and other thickeners—"411" is excellent for the after-washing of resin finishes used for crease-resistant rayons and prevents the development of odor during storage—"411" may be used with alkalies in the kier boiling of cotton grey goods for whiteness and absorbency. For silk degumming, "411" used in combination with soap gives more rapid rinsing and prevents formation of lime soaps—"411" added to regular bleaching agents gives more uniform bleaching results—"411", as a penetrant and wetting agent, serves as a leveling agent to give more even shades in dyeing operations.

"Remember—it's ARMOUR'S for the best in
SOAPS AND SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS"

Armour
INDUSTRIAL
Soap

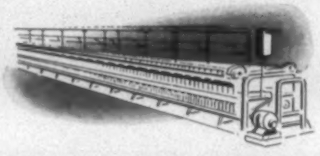
Armour and Company, 1355 W. 31st., Chicago 9, Ill.

"THEY'RE TOUGH COMPETITION"

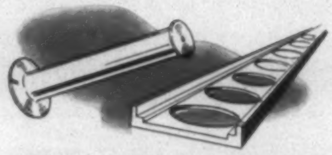
. . . not because they're located on a better stream, or own their own foundry, or send their output farther, faster, in clipper ships . . .

No, today's textile successes are being built on ingenuity and efficiency in the *processes* themselves. Higher machine speeds, better control of atmospheres, improved working conditions. "Nickel and dime" savings that mount into the thousands through the year. Mills that make ingenuity and efficiency their daily watchwords are *tough competition.* They are the mills that are making fullest use of Alcoa Aluminum. Aluminum Company of America, 1898 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania. Sales offices in principal cities.

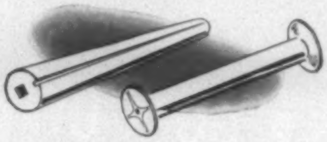
★ IDEAS YOUR COMPETITORS ARE USING TO BOOST EFFICIENCY WITH ALCOA ALUMINUM ★



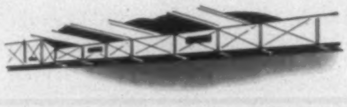
LIGHTER MACHINE FRAMES and parts made of Alcoa Aluminum lighten floor loading and decrease vibration.



MOVING PARTS, from bobbins to extruded sections 60 feet long, boost machine speeds.



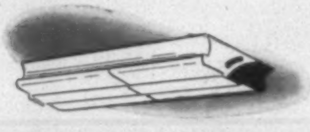
CLOTH ROLLS, loom and warp beams are clean, splinter-free, cost less to ship.



DUCT WORK of Alcoa Aluminum Sheet eliminates drip stains, protects every yard.

ALUMINUM METAL AND MASONRY PAINT
ALUMINUM ENAMEL

LIGHT, CLEAN walls and better work come with aluminum paint, pigmented with Alcoa Albron Pigment.



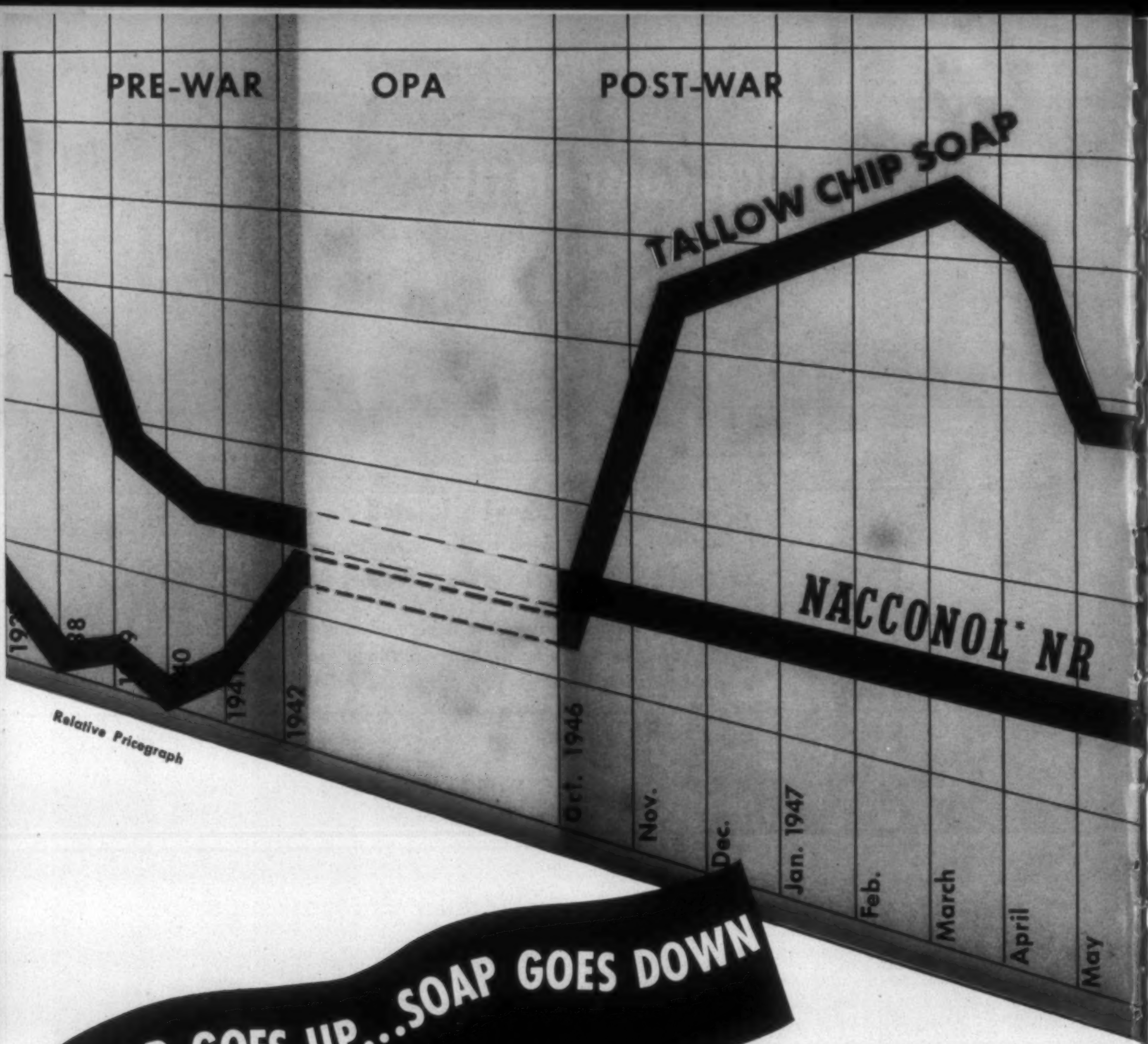
ALZAK* ALUMINUM reflectors light working areas efficiently, require little maintenance.

*Patented process, Aluminum Company of America

MORE people want MORE aluminum for MORE uses than ever

ALCOA FIRST IN ALUMINUM

IN EVERY COMMERCIAL FORM



SOAP GOES UP...SOAP GOES DOWN

but NACCONOL NR still

COSTS LESS than soap

DOES MORE than soap

Additional production of NACCONOL NR now available
Inquiries invited.

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Here it is!

This is the roll you have been looking for.

Mill tests prove this new roll to be superior to the regular grooved rolls in handling many of the finer and more delicate fabrics. It has proved to be particularly helpful in weaving Nylon Marquisettes, French Crepes and similar weaves.

It holds cloth like an automobile tire holds the road—no side slip.

Test it on your desk, or any other smooth surface—the smoother the better. Press upon it very lightly and try to move it lengthwise to the right or to the left. YOU CAN'T MOVE IT.

That's it. You've found the secret of its powerful hold on the cloth. The secret that's hidden in the fine razor cuts * which we use in place of the conventional grooves.

All of the holding power of the covering is put to work—none of it is cut away.

These rolls hold better, last longer and do the job at less cost.

Order a trial lot today.

* Exclusive feature.
Patent Pending.

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Ask for Accotex—
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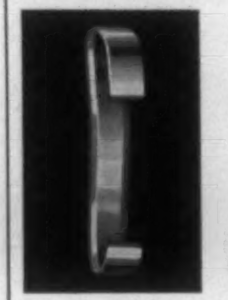
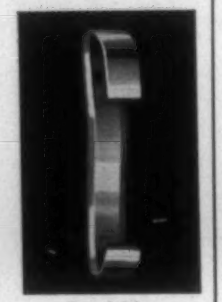
U. S. RING TRAVELERS



Bevel Edge

Bronze Travelers for WET TWISTING



Bevel Edge

U. S. Ring Travelers are made in every style and size for wet twisting on vertical rings. We supply all standard types. In addition, we make the exclusive Bevel-edge design, which we strongly recommend for certain kinds of work.

A Style and Size for Every Textile Fibre

"U. S." offers a COMPLETE Traveler Service — a complete line suited to every fibre and operation—complete engineering service assisting you in traveler selection and maintenance for maximum spinning and twisting production.

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Veeder-Root Vantage-Points

Here's How

COMPRESSION CLAMPS

Save Time and Money in Installing

VEEDER-ROOT 2-3 PICK COUNTERS

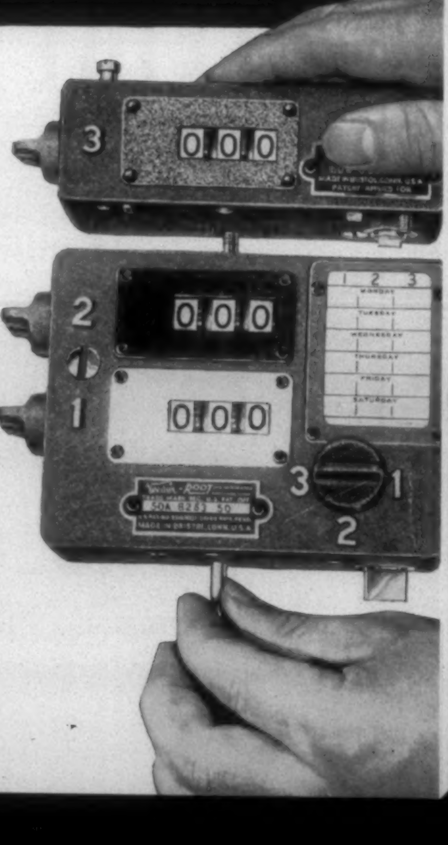
1 [illegible]

2 Put a small amount of heavy cup grease in the curved recess of the worm and push each clamp down into position. The grease holds the clamps in place while the worm halves are placed on the shaft.

3 Turn down evenly the four holding lag screws—each with a lock washer under its head. The Compression Clamps spread, the teeth bite into the shaft and lock the worm firmly in place. The job is done and ready for the housing. No fuss, no bother.

"THEY SAVE IN PICK COUNTER INSTALLATION COSTS!" . . . that's what mills say about Veeder-Root Compression Clamps. And that's because these teeth grip securely with 16 teeth, top and bottom. What's more, they save time in fitting the worm on the shaft . . . and if the shaft is a little out of size, the Compression Clamp takes care of it, without any need for shims.

This is one of the many advantages you get with Veeder-Root 2-3 Pick Counters . . . the counters that are quickly convertible right in your mill. Call the nearest Veeder-Root office today . . . have them send a trained Field Engineer to see you . . . and *show you* this exclusive money-saving advantage.

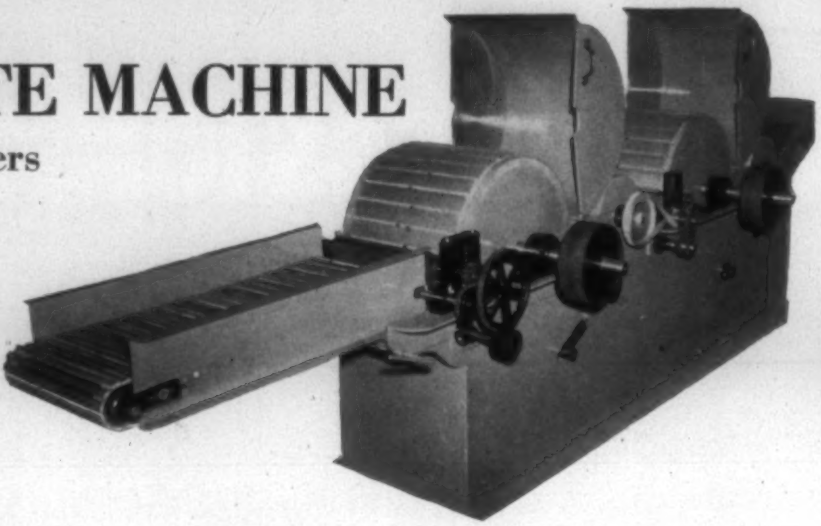


VEEDER-ROOT INC.
HARTFORD 2, CONN.
GREENVILLE, S. C.

OFFICES IN: Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, Montreal, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Mexico City. *In England:* Veeder-Root Ltd., Dickinson Works, 20 Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey. *In Canada:* Veeder-Root of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

VEEDER-ROOT 2-3 Pick Counters

Quickly Convertible from 2 to 3-Shift Operation
. . . Right in Your Mill



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CMC WASTE MACHINE

Built in 1 to 5 Beaters

All parts are easily accessible and changeable, cutting repair time to a minimum.

Does not require Suction Fan or Dust Pit, thereby eliminating fire hazard.

Double Reversible Feed Rolls.

Beaters 30" in Diameter, equipped with Ball Bearings and can be adjusted according to staple of your waste.

Compactly designed to require minimum floor space.

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Write for Complete Details

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MINOTINTS

Oil-base fugitive tints for all synthetic and natural fibers.
Identification – Lubrication – Conditioning

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Each of our offices works in close cooperation with wholesale and retail outlets. Regional, seasonal and other trends are constantly checked, analyzed and disseminated throughout our organization. *ADVERTISING*—Vigorous campaigns in the principal trade journals tell the story of what we sell.

A GATEWAY Product

This trademark owned by Iselin-Jefferson assures continuity of sales. Its remembrance value will be kept alive by continuous promotion.

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A Great Textile Selling Organization
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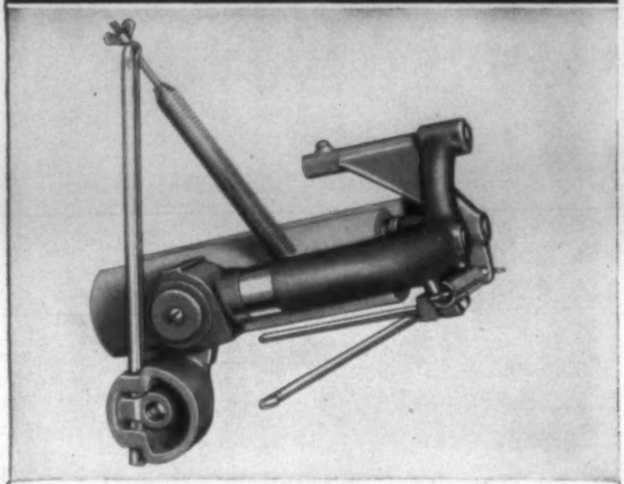
Mount Hope SWING GUIDER & OPENER



NOW MADE WITH STAINLESS STEEL FRAME

This new frame is stronger than the old frame, also lighter and corrosion proof, and the stainless steel roll shafts are now hardened and ground. These improvements make for longer life and lower maintenance costs.

The original Mount Hope Swing Guider points of superiority are retained. They are as follows:

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Only two moving parts. Upkeep correspondingly low.

Wide adaptability. Will handle from heaviest to most delicate fabrics.

Positive but gentle control. No more control is exerted than is necessary for the particular conditions at the moment.

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Reversible rubber rolls. When end of roll contacting selvage becomes worn, it can be reversed, thus giving double life.

Each head has two ball bearings, grease packed for a lifetime of service. These permit free pivoting action.

All bearings are waterproof, being protected by shields, which deflect water, even if a hose is accidentally turned on them when washing a machine.

Bulletin SG on request.

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EXPERIENCE

We have been making Ring Travelers for forty years. Our Service Engineers have spent many years in the actual running of spinning and twisting rooms. Your problems were once their problems, and they talk your language. Between us we feel that we can help you. Make us prove it.

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STERLING RING TRAVELER CO.
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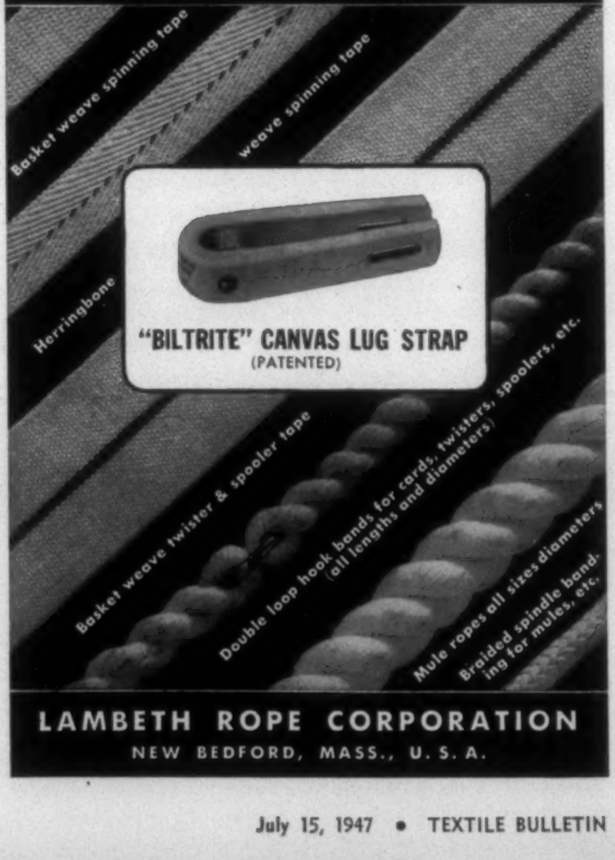
LAMBETH PRODUCTS
FOR SPINNING, TWISTING, SPOOLING, WEAVING



Basket weave spinning tape
weave spinning tape
Herringbone
Basket weave twister & spooler tape
Double loop hook bands for cards, twisters, spoolers, etc. (all lengths and diameters)
Mule ropes all sizes diameters
Braided spindle banding for mules, etc.

"BILTRITE" CANVAS LUG STRAP
(PATENTED)

LAMBETH ROPE CORPORATION
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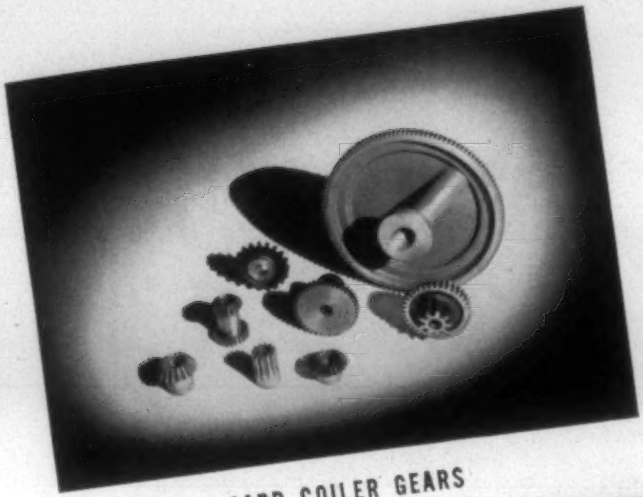


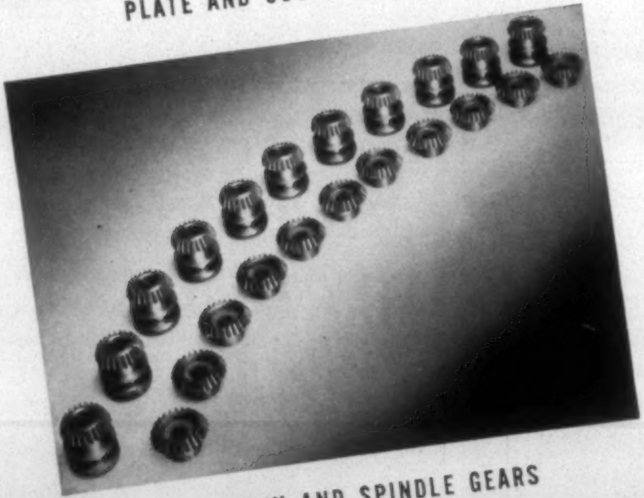
CARD COILER GEARS

Longer Wearing!

GEARS by Henderson provide longer, more efficient service and smoother performance because they fit accurately and mesh easily, reducing chatter and vibration.

PLATE AND COUPLING GEARS

This superior quality and performance of Henderson machine-molded cast-tooth gears and precision-machined cut-tooth gears, is assured by modern metallurgical and foundry practices to provide uniformity of specifications, by accurate machining and rigid inspection to assure maximum operating efficiency and by an experience gained from twenty-five years of service to many of the South's leading textile mills.



BOBBIN AND SPINDLE GEARS

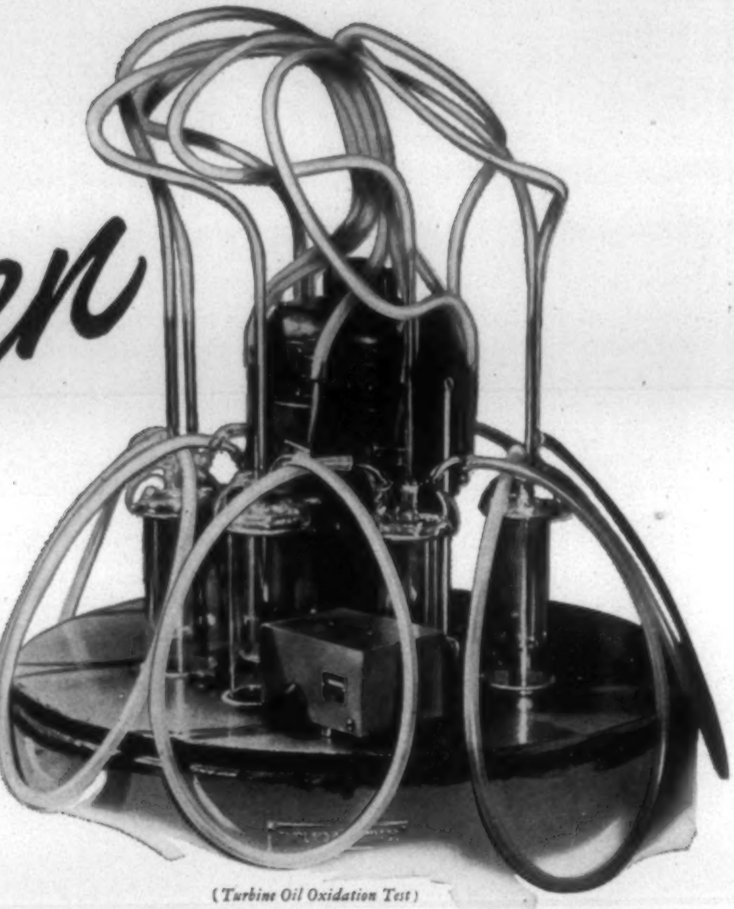
Henderson Bobbin and Spindle gears, Plate and Coupling gears, and Card Coiler gears to fit all frames. Submit samples, drawings or specifications for quotations.

QUANTITY PRODUCTION OF CAST-TOOTH GEARS. CUT-TOOTH GEARS FROM 2 TO 32 DP

HENDERSON FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.
(A Division of Southern States Equipment Corporation)
HAMPTON, GEORGIA
Largest Manufacturer of Cast-Tooth and Cut-Tooth Gears in the South

Oxygen

...FRIEND OR FOE?



(Turbine Oil Oxidation Test)

Without oxygen, man cannot live. Yet, reaction to oxygen may shorten the service life and destroy the value of a lubricant!

Sinclair is ever alert to the importance of knowing exactly how oils will resist oxidation which can form gums and sludge detrimental to equipment performance.

No satisfactory, quick, short time oxidation test methods have yet been developed. Sinclair Research does not compromise. Some studies require continuous tests of 1000 hours. Others, performed with the apparatus above, are run for 100 hours or more.

This test — to assure consumers that breakdown and resultant costly repairs due to oxidation will be at a minimum — constitutes one safeguard against inferior product performance . . . just as all Sinclair Research is your assurance that every Sinclair Industrial Lubricant is the very highest in quality.

Sinclair
Textile Oils

LILY WHITE OILS

In grades to suit all spindle speeds,
loads and operating conditions

Light color, long life

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Lubricants for Industry

FINEST CRUDES + EXPERT RESEARCH and MANUFACTURING CONTROL = OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE

textile bulletin

VOL. 72 JULY 15, 1947 NO. 10

THE ROAD AHEAD FOR COTTON

By E. D. WHITE, Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture

— Prepared for Delivery Before Cotton Research Congress at Dallas, Texas —

SINCE the war ended I have made a special effort to obtain as clear a picture as possible of the world cotton and cotton textile situation. I've traveled over the nation and talked to many producers, handlers and manufacturers; I've studied the reports which our foreign representatives gathered throughout the world; I've talked to many foreign officials concerned with cotton; and I have visited several important foreign cotton consuming countries. The conclusion I have reached is this: The ill winds of war have cleared away a number of the obstacles that beset the industry a decade ago. Though there are still some tough problems, to a major extent the road ahead for cotton is what we care to make it.

What was the situation a decade ago? It was characterized by mounting surpluses of raw cotton and cotton textiles both here and abroad; by increasing foreign production cutting in on our markets; by increasing competition from synthetic textiles; by a depressed world economy and ruinous prices in many segments of the cotton industry. We still have the competition from synthetics and from foreign grown cotton. But we are regaining a portion of our foreign market; much of the world surplus of cotton has disappeared, and has been replaced with an acute textile scarcity; low prices and unemployment here at home have been replaced with full employment and good prices. The outlook for cotton is brighter than it has been in many .years

Let's examine that picture a bit further. The war cut many of the cotton manufacturing nations off from their source of raw cotton, thus greatly decreasing the world production of cotton textiles, and increasing the surplus of raw cotton. Though world production of cotton textiles had increased some by last year, it was still little more than three-fourths of pre-war levels. This continued reduced production has led to an acute shortage of cotton textiles throughout the world. In many countries people actually lack sufficient clothing to protect their bodies from excessive heat and cold.

In the meantime world production of raw cotton has been going down. War needs and labor shortages caused cotton acreages to be shifted to other crops in foreign countries as well as here at home. Last year world production of cotton was down 30 per cent below the 1935-39 average. Though about half of the reduction took place in the United States, there were also sizable reductions in India, Russia, China and Brazil. In spite of this production decrease, manufacturing decreased even faster, and world stocks mounted. The world carry-over as of July 31, 1945, was at an all-time high of 28 million bales. As spindles were put back into operation these stocks have decreased rapidly. At the end of July, 1946, the carry-over was down almost 4½ million bales and by the end of the current month it will be down another five or six million to somewhere around 17½ or 18 million bales.

High domestic demand and our aggressive export program have completely wiped out the U. S. surplus and brought our own carry-over down to the comfortable level of about three million bales. This small carry-over combined with the smaller-than-average crop in prospect this year promises to make next year's supply of cotton on the U. S. the smallest in a quarter of a century. Though Brazil, Egypt and India are carrying over somewhat larger quantities this year than they did in the immediate post-war year, and are increasing production somewhat, it appears that world consumption next year will still exceed production about as much as it has this year, resulting in a comparable reduction in world stocks.

We should bear in mind in considering these facts that the food situation in Europe and Asia will gradually improve. When that happens the cotton producing nations that have shifted from cotton to food may shift back to cotton. That is one reason for keeping our price position fully competitive.

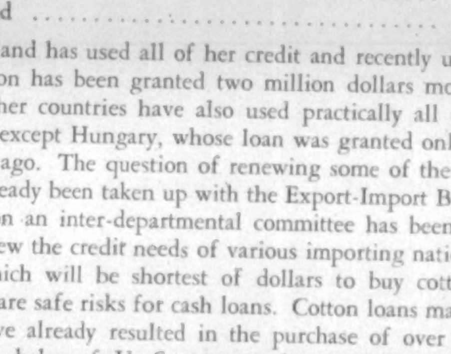
With the ending of hostilities your government took immediate and aggressive steps to regain foreign markets for American cotton. Our surveys of the situation showed that four-fifths of the world's cotton spindles were still intact; they showed the acute textile shortage which I have already mentioned; and they showed that the manufacturing nations did not have the money with which to buy our cotton and re-establish their industries. Sound short-term credit was needed immediately. Your government has met this need in a number of ways—depending on the financial conditions of the various countries.

The Export-Import Bank was called on to make special cotton loans to several war impoverished nations. These loans ran for a period of from 15 to 24 months with interest at 2½ per cent. To date loans have been made as follows:

	Million Dollars
China	33
Italy	25
Czechoslovakia	20
Hungary	7
Finland	5

Finland has used all of her credit and recently upon application has been granted two million dollars more. All the other countries have also used practically all of their loans, except Hungary, whose loan was granted only a few weeks ago. The question of renewing some of these loans has already been taken up with the Export-Import Bank. In addition an inter-departmental committee has been set up to review the credit needs of various importing nations and see which will be shortest of dollars to buy cotton and which are safe risks for cash loans. Cotton loans made thus far have already resulted in the purchase of over a half-million bales of U. S. cotton. A representative of the Export-Import Bank recently told me that they consider all these loans to be quite sound.

In addition to these special cotton loans the cotton industry has also benefited from the loans which we have made to a number of foreign governments for general rehabilitation purposes. The most important of these—from the standpoint of cotton sales—are England, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. As of May 31 we had shipped, or committed ourselves to ship, over 990,000 bales to these countries during the present marketing year.



To re-establish or expand markets in the countries which I have been discussing was simple in comparison to the problem we faced in Germany and Japan. Those were two of the larger pre-war consuming nations. At one time they were among our best customers. But after the war their economies were completely demoralized. They had no dollar exchange, no credit, and no way of repaying short-time loans. There was only one thing to do. That was to work out an emergency program to meet this particular situation and get cotton to them in a hurry. That program is now fast becoming history, and in general has been quite successful. We cleaned out the last stocks held by the Commodity Credit Corp. and sent them to these countries. The total was slightly over a million bales, about 170 million dollars worth. Three-fifths of the textiles which were to be produced from this old cotton were to serve as security for the loan. We are selling these textiles to needy countries which do not have the facilities to manufacture their own. The money being received is used to cover the amount we have advanced. Any surplus will be returned to the military occupation authorities to offset the cost of their program in these countries. The remaining two-fifths of the textiles are being left in these countries for use in maintenance and rehabilitation programs.

This operation has been a good thing for all parties concerned. It was conducted on sound financial principles and we will be paid at full American prices for the cotton supplied. It is estimated that cash sales in excess of the amount needed to repay U. S. may run around $150,000,000. This extra cash can be used to reduce the cost of occupation. Already, about 125 million dollars worth of textiles from that operation have been sold. This program has helped the German and Japanese people win back some of their self-sufficiency—at no cost to the United States. It has put people to work in these countries, and thus made the job of the occupation authorities considerably easier.

The operations which have been described have been to a large extent carried out by the U. S. Government. During the war we have been criticized by some businessmen for the large degree of government activity in fields once reserved for private business. I assure you that we are as anxious to get out of most of these functions as business men are to have us out. In the development of export programs for cotton our major emphasis now is to get this business into the hands of private traders. That is not easy with the world's economy so disrupted and much of the foreign buying being done by governments. But we are making progress. Last year about a third of the three million odd bales of cotton exported were handled by private concerns in this country. Next year we believe the figure will be much nearer 100 per cent.

The prospects for world economic conditions as they relate to cotton during the coming 12 months appear to be much the same as during the present season. Many nations still will not be able to stand alone. There still will be idle men and idle plants. There will continue to be a shortage of cotton textiles and nations still will need assistance in getting spindles turning which have been down four, five or six years. Some of them will continue to need raw cotton on credit with time to fabricate it and get it in the hands of those who need it and are able to pay.

The arrangements which we are currently making in Germany and are working on in Japan well illustrate the problems of this transition to private trading. The first arrangement worked out with these countries only furnished them with enough cotton to keep their mills running for a little more than a year. Additional arrangements had to be made if the flow of cotton and textiles was to continue. The question was: Did we have to repeat the old arrangement or could we take an interim step toward returning the trade to private business? We attempted the latter. In the case of Germany, the Department of Agriculture initiated negotiations with the responsible government authorities as early as last November, carried them as far as could be done by long distance, and urged that a mission be sent to Germany to conclude negotiations on the spot. The mission went over in May and completed the broad details of the agreement. The occupying governments have signed and the agreement is now being formalized in Washington.

Basically, here is what the agreement provides: German

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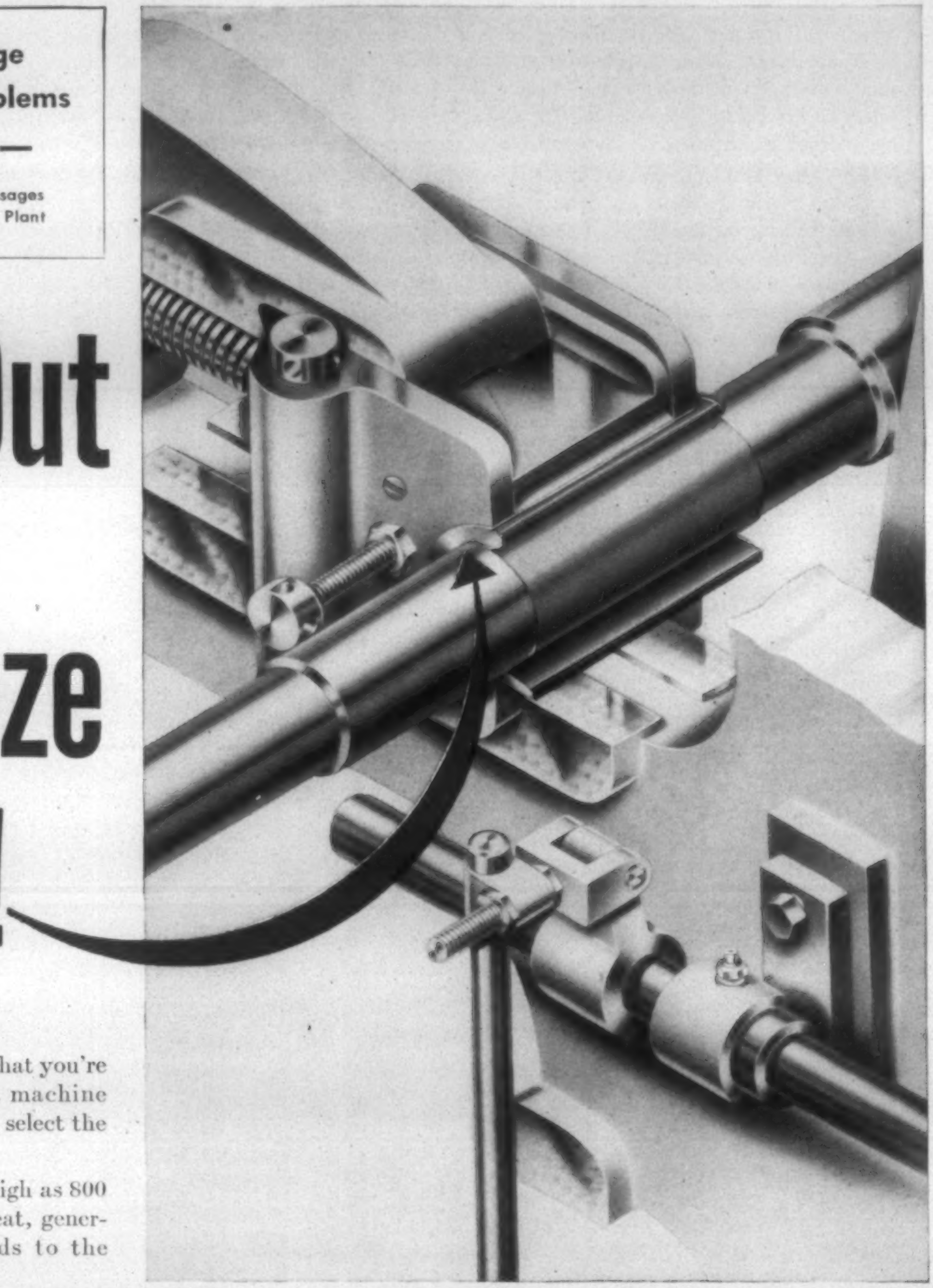

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textile mill owners will be allowed to buy directly from U. S. exporters. These owners will also be allowed to sell their textiles wherever they can. Thus free and normal trade relations are being increased at both ends of the line and the role of government in the transaction is being correspondingly decreased.

At the beginning, most of the money to finance the sales will be put up by the Export-Import Bank. Later, as the soundness of the plan is demonstrated, more and more of the capital, we believe, will be furnished by private business, mostly from private banks. Eventually we expect it to be entirely financed by private capital. The U. S. and British military governments have jointly pledged repayment of the loans—repayments to be made out of proceeds from German exports, including textiles. This pledge makes it unnecessary to take a lien on the cotton as in the earlier program.

One significant fact shown in this latest development is the increasing confidence which the success of our original venture has given to all parties concerned. German mill owners now have their plants running and of course have renewed optimism. The military authorities saw that the operation would make money and so are now willing to guarantee the loans. Private business has seen that the transaction was successful and so are now extending credit to help finance it. Finally, prospective customers have found they could rely on this as a source of supply. All of this is important. Not only has this program allowed us to enter the market in the U. S. sector, but recently the British have agreed to put 400,000 spindles in their sector (more than one-third of the total) on U. S. cotton.

The Japanese negotiations are not quite so far advanced. I am leaving very soon for Japan with a delegation which will attempt to work out details of a comparable plan with General MacArthur's headquarters. The make-up of that delegation will give you some feel of the complexity of these negotiations. It contains three or four members of the exporting industry—selected by the industry—who will represent the opinion of those who will supply the cotton and eventually share in the risk. There also is a representative of the War Department who will have responsibility for much of the mechanism of the transaction and the job of keeping it consistent with occupation policy; a representative of the State Department to speak for the general foreign economic policy of the government; a representative of the Export-Import Bank which will do the original financing; possibly a representative of the Department of Commerce interested in the general re-establishment of world trade; and myself as a representative of the Department of Agriculture.

Our aim in these negotiations is to work out a permanent program . . . one that can make the transition from trade which is wholly government operated, to an intermediate stage of private trading with government credit, and finally to trade which is entirely in the hands of industry.

These transactions in Germany and Japan have a significance for the cotton industry beyond the quantity of cotton that is actually sold. Both those nations greatly increased their synthetic textile industries during the war. So far, since the war ended their synthetic plants have not been operated to any significant extent. If we can keep those countries well supplied with cotton it will give cotton a head start there and decrease the pressure to resume the manufacture of synthetics.

Though we are making progress in regaining foreign markets, I don't think we should be misled about the long-time prospects in that connection. There may have been a time when it was not clear that we could lose our foreign markets if our cotton program was operated largely without regard to foreign competition. But such times have long since passed. Since the early 30s foreign cotton production—which had previously been increasing slowly—has increased greatly. It increased from 10½ million bales in 1932 to 18 1/3 million bales in 1936, or about 75 per cent. If we needed to be convinced that world requirements for cotton could be met without our assistance, this increase was ample evidence. American cotton growers can only retain their foreign markets by meeting the competition of other cotton-producing nations.

Today the availability of raw cotton, of transportation, and of credit are important considerations in the export market. But as the world gets back to more nearly normal, this situation will shift. Price and quality will become increasingly important. As always, we can easily price ourselves out of the world market. Private enterprise, as it exists in America, can be relied upon to keep cotton competitive price-wise so long as there are adequate quantities to sell and the price is not pegged by the government. Loans are mandatory on the 1947 and 1948 cotton crops at 92½ per cent of parity. As long as domestic prices are kept above the world level and more cotton is produced than is needed domestically, there must be some governmental means which will permit it to compete in export markets. This can be done, and has been done successfully, through an export payment program. A small amount of money spent here, when necessary, returns many times that amount in increased income to farmers and in increased business to merchants, bankers, and many other types of business.

I now want to turn to another phase of the cotton situation—research. I look to research to help meet the competition from foreign sources including both synthetic and natural fiber. In the long run research is our main hope for continued prosperity in cotton. Other lines of American products have for many years met and outsold foreign competitors. They have done that while maintaining one of the highest wage standards of any country. They have done it in large part by mechanization—by giving the workers tools with which they could produce more efficiently. In the case of cotton more mechanization is needed throughout all stages of production. This need should be met as soon as possible. Farmers are now ready as never before and want all the help they can get. Mechanization that meets the needs of small producers is especially needed. Never forget that over half our cotton acreage is worked by farmers who produce ten bales or less of cotton. While mechanization is advancing and gives promise, some phases of it are lagging. More tired hands should *(Continued on Page 56)*

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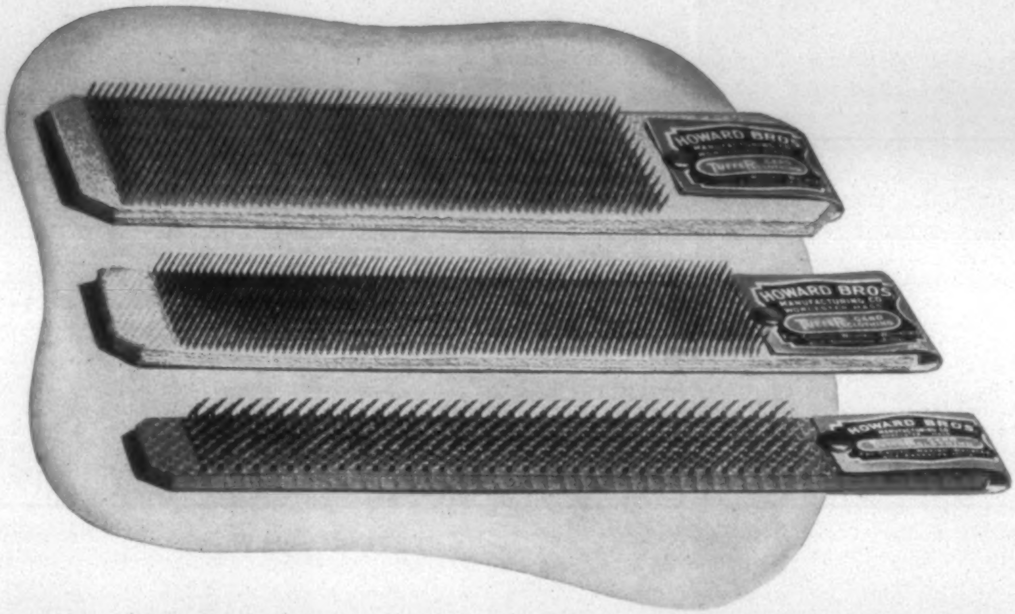

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A-6

Vision For The Job In Industrial Production

By JOSEPH TIFFIN, Ph.D., Professor of Industrial Psychology, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana

THE production processes of modern industry require that employees have good vision for their work or jobs. By "good vision" is meant vision that is satisfactory for the job—not some arbitrary level of visual acuity as measured at some arbitrary distance. A great deal of recent research has shown that various jobs differ markedly in their visual requirements or demands, and that employees or applicants differ markedly in their patterns of visual skills. These findings serve to emphasize the importance of determining what visual skills are required for successful performance on each job or family of jobs that are similar in their visual requirements, and the matching of visual skills possessed by applicants or employees with the visual demands of the jobs at which they are working or are to be placed.

Fortunately, visual skills, unlike many other characteristics of applicants that can be measured with personnel tests, are readily changeable by ophthalmic service in the vast majority of cases. Thus, many employees or applicants who are not visually adapted to certain types of work can be effectively rehabilitated, insofar as their vision is concerned, by professional attention that considers the visual demands made by the particular work to be done.

The fact that a considerable proportion of employees on various types of jobs are in need of such professional attention is attested by the results shown in Table I. These results are taken from analyses of a random sample of six jobs that have been analyzed in the Occupational Research Center of Purdue University. The tabulated data show that, among these six jobs, the percentages of employees in need of professional eye attention vary from 40 to 60. For all six groups combined, it was found that 46 per cent of the employees were in need of such attention.

TABLE I

DATA ON NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES ON SIX JOBS WHO ARE NOT VISUALLY ADAPTED TO THEIR WORK

Job	Number of Employees	Number of Employees in Need of Professional Attention	Percentage of Employees in Need of Professional Eye Attention
Card punch operators	97	39	40
Weavers	114	46	40
Embossing machine operators	100	54	54
Sewing machine operators	90	35	39
Reamers	105	42	40
Hosiery loopers	117	70	60
Total	623	286	46

The findings on these six jobs are very similar to findings obtained on a vast majority of nearly 1,000 jobs that have been analyzed at the Purdue University Occupational Research Center. Thousands of employees are working at their jobs under a visual handicap of which the employees themselves are more often than not unaware. Visual changes that have occurred with increasing age, or for certain other reasons, have often been gradual. The visual handicaps that have resulted did not occur overnight. Because of the gradual nature of these visual changes, the employees are often unable to identify the real causes of their lagging production or poor quality of work. This is particularly true, because the visual changes that are harmful to production often have no counterpart in feelings of discomfort by the employee.

Varying visual demands occur in some measure among nearly all types of jobs, but there is a particularly striking set of differences between the requirements of jobs that primarily involve near point work and those that, perhaps less accurately, may be called distance jobs. These facts are brought out by the findings summarized in Table II, also taken from data analyzed in the Occupational Research Center.

TABLE II

PERCENTAGES OF JOBS ON WHICH VARIOUS VISUAL SKILL MEASUREMENTS OBTAINED WITH THE ORTHO-RATER WERE FOUND RELATED TO JOB SUCCESS

	Random Sample of Industrial Jobs	Jobs Involving Primarily Near Point Work	Jobs Involving Primarily Distance Work
Visual skill	N=450	N=59	N=74
Binocular distance acuity	87	56	100
Distance acuity of worse eye	81	61	99
Depth perception	29	27	55
Color discrimination	69	61	81
Binocular near acuity	95	100	89
Near acuity of worse eye	88	97	88
Distance, right hyperphoria	60	54	76
Distance, left hyperphoria	54	68	77
Distance, exophoria	66	64	74
Distance, esophoria	57	69	70
Near, right hyperphoria	67	51	77
Near, left hyperphoria	48	49	73
Near, exophoria	62	64	73
Near, esophoria	51	49	65

It will be noted in Table II that on 100 per cent of the near point jobs, a positive relationship was found between near point binocular acuity test scores and some measure of job success, whereas in only 56 per cent of the near point jobs was a relationship found between binocular distance acuity test scores and job success. Among the distance jobs, a relationship was found between job success and distance binocular visual acuity in 100 per cent of the jobs. It will also be noted, however, that 89 per cent of these distance jobs also showed a relationship between near point binocular acuity test scores and job success. These findings strongly suggest that so-called distance jobs are, in general,

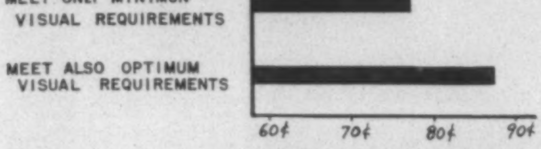

Fig. 1—Average hourly earnings of electric solderers who meet and who do not meet visual requirements for the job.

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more dependent upon near visual acuity than near jobs are dependent upon distance visual acuity. This serves to emphasize the general importance of the near point problem in industry—not only for employees on definitely near point jobs but also—and in only slightly lesser degree—for employees on jobs which are not ordinarily considered to require near point vision.

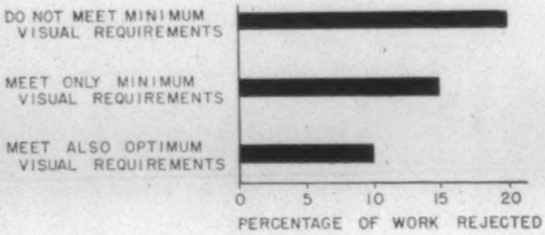

Fig. 2—**Quality of work of electric solderers who meet and who do not meet visual requirements for the job.**

Adequate care for the vision of industrial employees is not only a matter of considerable importance to management. Such care is just as important to the employees who make their living from the results of their work. Where data are available on the actual production of employees who have been found to be in need of professional eye attention, the results almost invariably show this group to be lower in production or poorer in quality of work than employees not so handicapped. A typical set of results of this type is shown in Figures 1 and 2. These figures are based on a group of 76 experienced electric solderers who are paid on a wage incentive plan so that their actual earnings are determined by their production. Figure 1 shows that employees whose vision is entirely satisfactory for the job were earning an average of $.87 per hour, whereas those who do not meet the minimum visual requirements were earning on the average only $.70 per hour. The visually handicapped employees were thus earning only 80 per cent as much as the employees who were visually adapted to the job. The professional attention needed by the former group would be an investment that would not only immediately pay for itself but would net the employee a profit of well over $300 at the end of a year.

Figure 2 shows that the visually handicapped employees were also poorer than the employees not so handicapped in the quality of work done. Almost 20 per cent of the work done by the former group was rejected at the time of inspection, whereas only ten per cent of the work done by the latter group was rejected. In other words, the employees working under a visual handicap were turning in almost twice as much work that did not pass inspection as the employees in the group whose vision was adequate for the job.

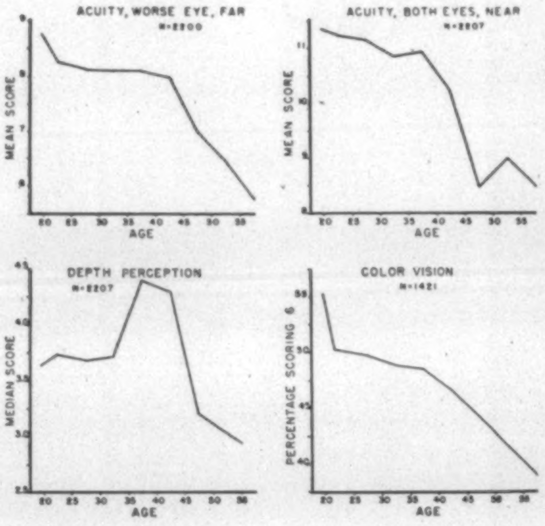

Fig. 3—**Relationships between age and four visual skills among industrial employees.**

Many of the employees among such groups are working under a visual handicap that has occurred as a natural and normal concomitant of increasing age. A number of changes in vision that occur with age are well known to professional men, but often neither employers nor employees are aware of these changes. Nor are they aware of the fact that such changes can and do occur in persons who are quite normal and in good health. Figure 3 shows relationships between four visual skill tests and age. Each curve is based on a large group of employees, the exact number being stated on the respective curve. It will be noted that the curves for distance acuity (worse eye), binocular near acuity, and color vision begin to drop almost immediately after the age of 20, and continue to show a rather continuous drop until the highest age levels plotted are reached. Depth perception scores show an average increase from ages 20 to 35, and then decrease steadily until age 55 is reached. Such changes as these emphasize the importance of periodically checking the vision of employees so that those who, with increasing age or for other reasons, are developing some sort of visual handicap for their particular work can be identified and

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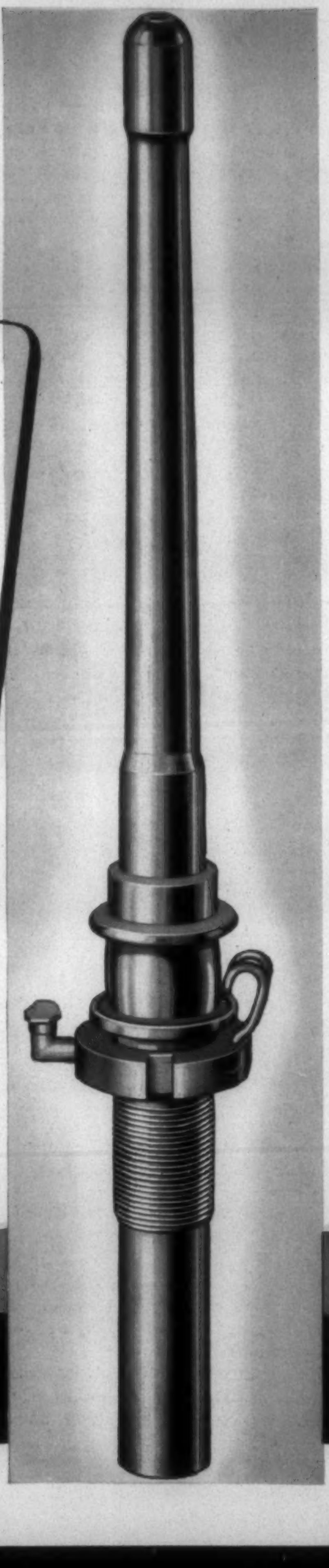

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brought to the attention of a professional man for the indicated visual rehabilitation.

The preceding dicussion of vision for the job is based upon a method of setting visual standards for different jobs that has been developed over a period of years by the staff in industrial psychology at Purdue University and the scientific bureau of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. The results of this work show, among other things, that various visual skills are not markedly related to each other, i. e., a person who is well above average in one visual skill may be only average, or even below average, in another. A low amount of relationship among visual skills is found in almost any pair of visual skills that might be mentioned. It is well illustrated by a tabulation of the relationship between distance and near-visual acuity shown in Table III. The data comprising this table show that persons who are very high in distance visual acuity may be anywhere from high to low in near visual acuity; and that, conversely, persons who are well above average in near visual acuity are spread over almost the entire distribution in distance visual acuity. The data also show that an appreciable number of people who are toward the bottom of the distribution in either near or far acuity are correspondingly high in acuity at the other distance. Plots of the interrelationship between other visual skills show similarly low relationships.

TABLE III

SCATTERGRAM SHOWING THE LOW RELATION BETWEEN BINOCULAR VISUAL ACUITY AT DISTANCE (26 FEET) AND NEAR (13 INCHES) FOR 581 INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES SELECTED AT RANDOM. BOTH TESTS WERE GIVEN IN THE ORTHO-RATER. r=.48

Near Binocular Visual Acuity	Distance Binocular Visual Acuity 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15										1			
14								1	1	1			
13						1	1	1	4	8	4	3	
12		2	1	2	2		2	10	10	25	12		
11	1		1	1	6	1	4	28	24	25	9	1	1
10		2	6	2	4	2	6	31	13	13	3	1	
9		3	3	2	1	4	19	40	21	7	1		
8		2	7	2	6	7	20	21	9	1			
7	1	2	5	6	12	8	14	12	6	5			
6	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	3	2	1	1		
5		1	1		1	3	2	2	2	2			
4	1	2	4	4	2	1		2					
3			2				1		1				
2	1						1						

When confronted with such low interrelationships among visual skills as the one illustrated in Table III, it is clear that a high (or a low) score on one visual skill is no assurance that the person tested will be equally high (or low) on the other. Thus, an arbitrary standard on one visual skill will not assure the selection or identification of persons who have a satisfactory level of other visual skills. If only one of two specific visual skills is related to success on any given job, it follows that identification of persons who score at a high level on the visual skill *not* related to job success will not assure a satisfactory level of ability on the skill that *is* related to job success.

Many investigations conducted with employees on various jobs substantiate the soundness of this conclusion. The results of one such investigation are shown in Figures 4 and 5.[1] Figure 4 shows the percentage of *A* operators (those above average in production) plotted against distance visual acuity. The curve is based upon 225 radio tube assemblers. There is no noticeable relationship—either positive or negative— between distance visual acuity and success on this job. Selection of employees from among applicants who have the keenest distance visual acuity would not in any way assure a better level of visual adaptability to this job.

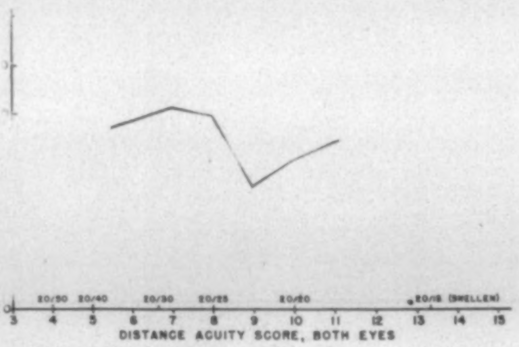


Fig. 4—**Relation between distance visual acuity scores and production of radio tube assemblers. N = 225.**

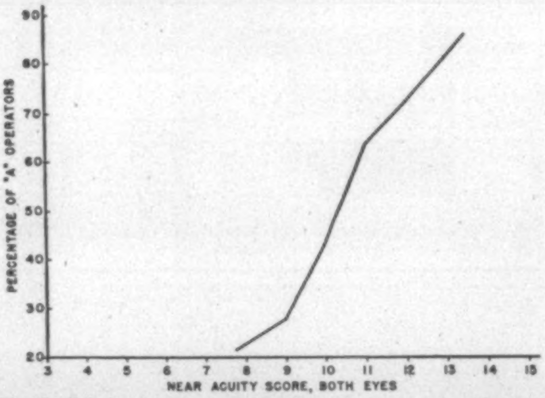


Fig. 5—**Relation between near visual acuity scores and production of radio tube assemblers. N = 225.**

Figure 5 shows the relationship between percentage of *A* operators on this job of radio tube assembly and scores on a near visual acuity test. It will be noted that in the case of this visual skill test that the relationship between test scores and job success is very marked. Ninety per cent of the employees making scores of 13 on this test were above the departmental average in production, whereas only 22 per cent of those making a score of only eight were above the departmental average.

The results of many investigations such as those discussed have formed the basis of the fact finding system of the Bausch and Lomb Industrial Vision Service. This system provides for actual determination of what level of each of several visual skills is required for each job or family of visually similar jobs. The results of each visual job analysis are crystallized in the form of a visual skill profie for the job in question. Typical profiles of this sort for two jobs are illustarted in Figures 6 and 7. In each case, the analysis showed that the better operators on the job did not frequently score in the shaded areas. In Figure 6, dealing with gear cutters, it will be noted that ten of the 12 visual skill tests are related to job success (as shown by the fact that a shaded area appears opposite ten of the 12 visual skill tests). Two of the visual skills, namely, depth perception and color discrimination, were not found related to success on this job. Figure 7, which deals with hosiery loopers, shows a quite different pattern of visual skills to be necessary for successful performance on this job. None of the distance tests was found related to job success, and a somewhat higher score on certain of the near tests was found to be required than had been found for the job of gear cutting;

similar visual skill profiles have been constructed at the Purdue Occupational Research Center from quantitative analyses of test scores and measurements of job success for nearly 1,000 different jobs. While the resulting profiles fall into certain groups or patterns, depending upon the visual demands of the work, rather marked differences in the profiles sometimes occur even among jobs that are apparently similar in visual demands.

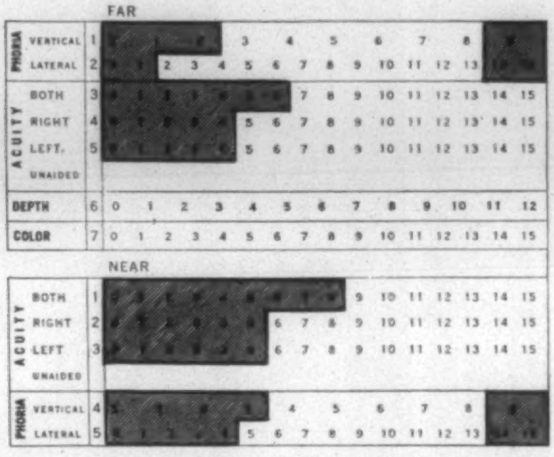


Fig. 6—**Visual skill profile for the job of gear cutting. The better operators do not fall in the shaded areas.**

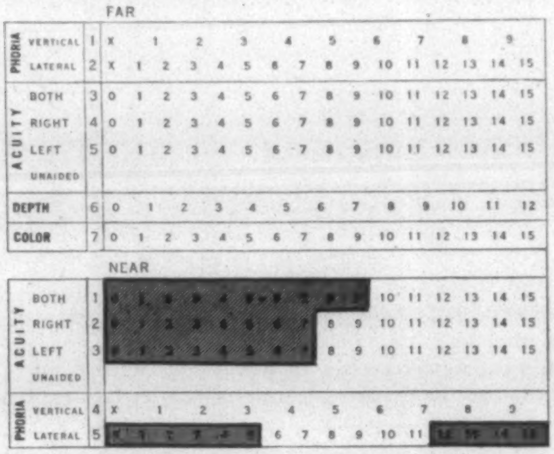


Fig. 7—**Visual skill profile for the job of hosiery looping. The better operators do not fall in the shaded areas.**

Visual skill profiles constructed in this manner serve two basic purposes in the plants for which they have been derived. First, they permit the visual test or examination given at the time of employment to serve effectively in identifying the applicants who do and those who do not possess the particular type of vision that is required by the job or jobs to be filled. When this procedure is followed, an arbitrary requirement of "good vision" as shown by one or two specific tests is no longer a part of employment procedure. Specifically, the frequent practice of requiring 20/20 vision in all applicants who are being considered for jobs that require "good eyes" has no place in the fact finding method of setting visual standards described above. A corrolary of this change in method is that many applicants previously denied certain types of employment because they could not pass the arbitrary vision tests may frequently be placed on the very jobs which they formerly have been denied. *Such placement works to the advnatage of both the company and the employee placed.* Also, applicants whose vision is not adapted to the job they seek are advised to obtain professional attention for visual rehabilitation before being placed upon the job. Such advice is given to applicants whose vision is not adapted to the job sought *even though they could pass quite satisfactorily some arbitrary test that previously had been used.* A visual program of this type therefore effectively increases the employable labor market of any given plant and also increases the opportunity for the ophthalmic professions to render a service of increased value both to management and to employees in their locality.

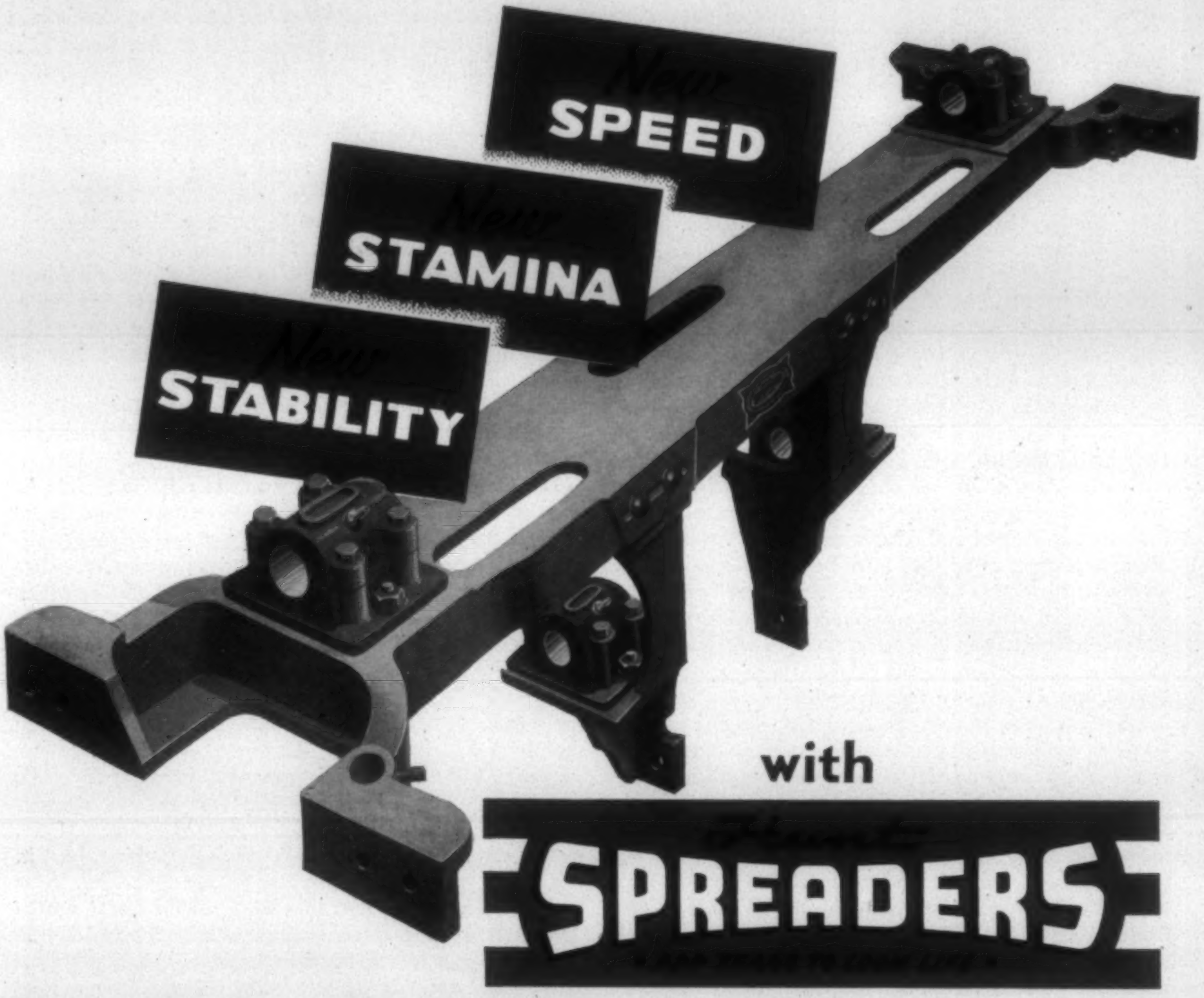
A second basic purpose served by a vision program which is based on a factual determination of visual skills required by the various jobs is served by using the program to identify which present employees are in need of professional ophthalmic attention for visual rehabilitation. As pointed out earlier in this paper, from 40 to 60 per cent of present industrial employees are not visually adapted to their particular jobs as well as they should be for best job performance. Several reasons for these visual inadaptations may exist, e. g., visual changes that normally occur with increasing age. Another—and by no means infrequent reason—is that without a sound vision program in operation at the time of original employment, a considerable number of new employees, even young new employees, *who are not visually adapted to the work at the time of employment* will be hired and placed on the job. Employees who, for any of these reasons, are working under a visual handicap are in need of professional ophthalmic attention. The vision program described identifies these men or women. Steps may then be taken by management to secure for them the necessary and indicated professional attention.

Several investigations have shown that when such professional attention is made available to employees, the results in terms of increased production far more than repay the investment. Kephart[2] summarizes the effect of professional eye care on the production of a group of 21 glass cutters. This job involved weighing the pieces of cut glass on a scale and recutting until the pieces fall within a + — 2 gram tolerance. The results showed that a group of eight employees who received professional eye care following the installation of the vision testing program showed an average increase of ten cents per hour *more* than the increase in earnings of the employees who did not receive eye care. On the basis of a 40-hour week and 50-week year, the professional eye care would therefore return a bonus of $200 per year to the employees who had received it.

Wirt[3] has published similar results obtained with a group of 74 electric solderers. The pattern of visual skills associated with successful performance on this job was first determined by the method previously described. Following the installation of the vision program, reconversion from war production to civilian production resulted in some decrease in earnings for nearly all operators. However, those who did not have eye care lost on the average nearly eight dollars per month, while those who did receive eye care increased slightly even when the general departmental average was decreasing.

Another study reported by Kephart[4] shows similar results for a group of 45 hosiery pairers. At the end of the year which followed the initial testing, the employees who had obtained professional eye care were earning, on the average, 14.5 cents per hour more than the employees who had not received professional attention.

These investigations clearly *(Continued on Page 57)*



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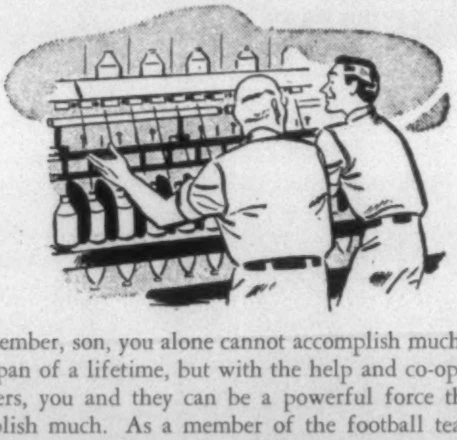
Dear Sir—

One of the Southern textile industry's outstanding operating executives wrote the message which appears on this page. It is in the form of a letter to an imaginary son.—*Eds.*

A FEW weeks ago you completed your college course and very soon will be going out into industry. It gives me pleasure to see you choose the same field that I did 35 years ago. The fact that you have chosen to go into the field of textiles demonstrates to me that you have faith in this industry, and also at least in your eyes I must appear successful. For a son to regard his dad as successful gives the father a feeling of pride that nothing else does. In fact it takes me back to the day when I helped you make your first kite. You regarded me as quite a craftsman then. Also, it reminds me of the days when I was teaching you to kick a football, and helped you land your first bass. Then you regarded me fully "All-American," and a fisherman of the first rank.

Now you are going out on your own. Decisions from here on are going to be yours. Of course, there will always be more experienced and wiser men to whom you may go for advice and counsel, but in the end you have to make your own decisions. Once the decision is made you must see it through with patience and unrelenting effort on your part. It will not always be easy to stand with your decisions. Often it will take courage and you may find yourself standing alone. At other times you will find that you have decided unwisely. In that case remember, the only disgrace is to sold stubbornly to a course that you know is wrong. It is not the prerogative of women alone to change their minds, but men of wisdom often do so. As you climb the ladder of success, you will be more and more dependent on the help of others. May I give you something that has long been a guide for me? A guide so firmly fixed in my mind that it has become almost a prayer—in fact I call it "The Executive's Prayer:" God make me aggressive enough to face any situation and at the same time humble enough to realize the value of advice and counsel from my associates.



Remember, son, you alone cannot accomplish much in the short span of a lifetime, but with the help and co-operation of others, you and they can be a powerful force that can accomplish much. As a member of the football team you learned the value of team play. The same is true in a textile plant. The president of the company, along with his board of directors, sets the policy and fixes the schedule. The manager, or perhaps the superintendent, calls the plays just as you did as a quarterback. From now on your opposition will not be just an 11-man squad, but will be a more tricky adversary made up of a line recruited from the State of Competition, with Cost and Efficiency at the ends; in the backfield are Waste, Safety, Quality and Maintenance; the referee is Public Opinion. It takes a smart strategy board, and quarterbacking of no mean ability, to compete with that kind of opposition. Yes, son, and an awful lot of downfield blocking—an awful lot. In this game there are no time out or rest periods. It is a game played for keeps.

It will be a good many years and there will be many hard jolts before you are qualified to call the signals. As a matter of fact, for the first year or two you will be lucky to be much more than the water boy. Keep in mind that the company you have chosen to work with has an experienced team. It has been successful for many years. It is made up of men of ability and experience. Watch and learn from those men. You will find them helpful and considerate, and when the day finally comes for you to call the signals, be sure you have learned well from those more experienced men the plays and the trickiness of the opponents.

Son, if you feel that your education is complete when you are awarded your degree, you are greatly mistaken. You will then be prepared only to begin learning. From now on your textbooks will not be made up of printed pages, but of people, machines, customs, methods and human emotions. Only the machines will be blue printed—the rest, only contact with them, from day to day, will give you insight and understanding. As you grow older your sense of values will change, block letters and honorary fraternity keys will no longer be important. From here on out your value is going to be judged by your knowledge of the problem at hand, and your ability to do something about it. As a child you used to like to play Follow-the-Leader. Now you are going to play that same game, except that it will be sometime before it comes your turn to be the leader! Be sure when your turn comes that you have learned well how to lead, and remember, to be a leader you must have followers. Remember this. No amount of title will give you the necessary experience that will win the confidence of the workers.

Your immediate problem is to gain the necessary knowledge and experience to become a foreman. Only Time and Doing will give you these. Today's industry is no place for mental softies. Neither is it a place for yesterday's loud, physical giants or domineering, self-assertive personalities. Instead today's foreman must be men that can and will create good-will and inspire loyalty within the ranks of the workmen. To perform well the duties of a foreman, you will have to acquire the knowledge of the capacity of machines, and how to keep them running. You must have the ability and knowledge which will enable you to instruct men how to use these machines. You must know how to keep track and stay within the boundaries of your departmental costs, and you must understand the capacity and temperament of the men whom you lead.

Son, you are finishing school at a very inopportune time. Unfortunately you have not learned how to ask for a job. You and your fellow students have not had to ask; it is you who have been asked for, almost begged for by industry. I am afraid this situation has given you and your fellow students a false sense of importance. The salary you are going to be paid is all out of proportion to your knowledge

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This graph illustrates the effect of various concentrations of Calgon in inhibiting steel corrosion.

This property of Calgon is extremely important in the textile industry, where iron picked up from corroded pipe lines may cause considerable trouble in processing.

Threshold Treatment with Calgon inhibits corrosion, and also prevents precipitation of dissolved iron. This means less danger of iron stains on fabrics and greater efficiency of the peroxide bleach. Colors will be brighter, particularly in wool dyeing. Cotton material processed for rubberizing will also benefit from the reduced iron content of the water.

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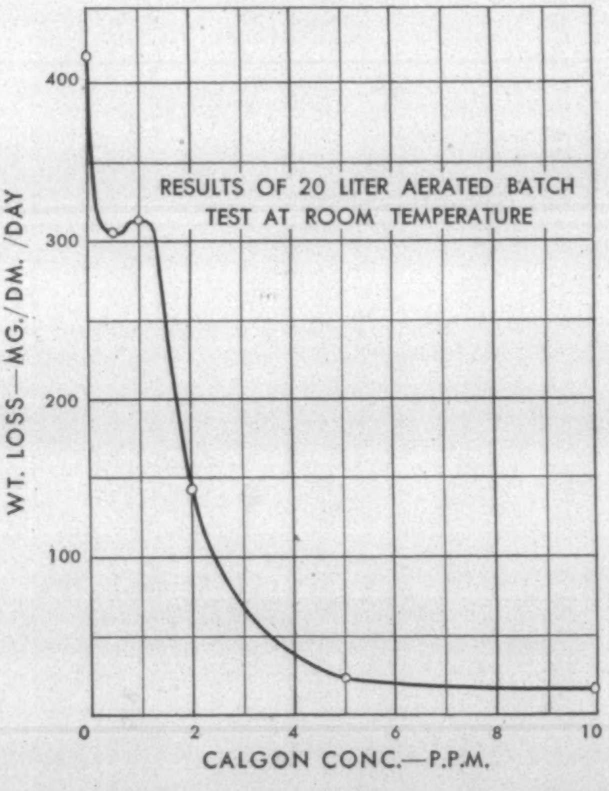
Our bulletin "Calgon Data for the Textile Chemist" contains full information concerning Threshold Treatment and other textile uses of Calgon. We will be glad to send you a copy.



** T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.*

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and ability. Take it from me, son, the industry is not holding its breath or simply marking time until June for you boys to solve all their problems. I would much rather you were coming into the industry as it was in 1930 or 1939; then you would have known just what having a job meant. In those days you would have been pushed by others to show your ability, and unless you made an effort to get and hold a job, you would have been one of those that fell along the wayside. You were most too young to notice or remember then, and besides you have no choice in the matter, but don't be misled or blinded by your own importance based on a temporary condition.

The industry that you have chosen to enter is an old one, in fact I claim it is the oldest. When Eve, in the Garden of Eden, hid her nakedness with an arrangement of fig leaves an industry was born. As long as we have extreme weather, and as long as society refuses to accept nudism we will continue to have a textile industry, whether the fibers used are natural or synthetic. In the year of 1857 in New York, a Mr. Demering paid this glowing tribute to cotton:

> Great and incalculable is the wondrous power of Cotton! It earns the poor man's bread and fills the rich man's pocket. It covers a new-born infancy and forms or garments for the grave. We toil for it by day, and lay ourselves down by night, while it refreshes and warms our hearts to the opening prayer of morning. The hopes and fears of millions, born and unborn, cluster around those unsightly cotton bales. It permeates through every department of civilized, and it may be uncivilized life. It invents cotton gins and spinning jennies, and lifts inventive genius to immortality. It quickens slow moving industry and sharpens hungry avarice. It enlarges the boundaries of science and adorns art. It fills the imagination of poets and divines, and constructs cunning platforms for statesmen and politicians. It institutes oligarcies, and perpetuates them, while it binds up with its tough fiber the democratic heart, and shields it from destruction. It freights the ships of commerce, and sends a missionary to every clime, and in the hour of danger barricades our cities, and nobly protects us from pillage and booty.
>
> Wonderful! most wonderful! is the power of cotton! the universe is but a cotton mill, elaborating the necessities of men.

In 1857 they did not have today's synthetics, but even more so today the textile industry is an industry that is making for "better living." Keep in mind this, that all useful work is directed toward the development of physical or cultural and spiritual welfare of mankind. In the final analysis this is the only reason for work and effort, and unless work and effort are so directed towards that end it is useless.

Finally, son, don't take yourself too seriously. Any individual is very small in comparison to this old world. When you begin to feel how important you are, and how mighty your decisions, you are headed for a cruel fall. Better drive to the mountains and feel their majestic silence and observe how little time or man has changed them, or go to the seashore and observe how inevitable is the tide in spite of all the efforts of man. You must develop a spirit of tolerance. Remember, "The responsibility of tolerance rests with the one with the greater power of knowledge and understanding." Also, son, remember "those that you pass on your way up are the same people you will meet on your way down."

In conclusion, I can give you no better code than these words taken from the Book of Micah, "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good: and what the Lord doth require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God."

Lovingly,

DAD.

Fieldcrest Mills' New Cafeteria

ANOTHER example of how an industrial organization can make living more pleasant for its employees is the Fieldcrest Cafeteria, which this spring began providing well prepared meals at reasonable cost to workers in the Spray, N. C., plants of Fieldcrest Mills, a division of Marshall Field & Co., Inc.

Staffed by nine persons, the cafeteria is open for noon and evening meals and serves approximately 300 persons each hour. It is located in a remodeled building across the street from the mills' general offices. Seating capacity is 148. Details of operation are handled by the Slater System, a large organization which specializes in industrial plant feeding. The accompanying photographs were taken during opening day last May.

A part of the Fieldcrest cafeteria table section is shown above, with some of the stainless steel kitchen equipment in background.

A line at the serving counter May 5, opening day for the Fieldcrest Mills cafeteria at Spray, N. C.

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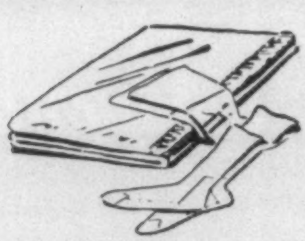
Huge Volume Continues In Federal Contracts For Textile Products

UNCLE SAM still is one of the best textile and apparel products customers in the world. Manufacturers and dealers, who shared in $9 billion worth of government contracts for such products let during the past ten years, still are doing business with this No. 1 customer at the rate of more than $24,000,000 a month. The end of the war, of course, marked a sharp reduction in government contracts for many items, but the nation's reconversion and aid programs at home and abroad still make necessary huge purchases, some $350,000,000 worth of textile and apparel products having been contracted for during the period between December, 1945, and March, 1947.

This is shown in records of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Department of Labor, administrative agency for the Walsh-Healey Contracts Act, which applies to government contracts let for the manufacture of furnishing of materials, supplies, articles and equipment in any amount over $10,000 in value. According to the tabulation, more than $125 billion worth of contracts of all types have been let since 1936, when the basic wage, hour, safety and health standards, and restrictions on child labor and convict labor provided by the act became effective.

Sets Safety, Health Standards

The Public Contracts Act is the only Federal statute which fixes safety and health standards for manufacturing industries, requiring that goods supplied on a government contract be manufactured or furnished under safe and sanitary working conditions. Compliance with the safety and health standards of the state in which the work is done is prima facie evidence that employers are complying with these provisions of the Public Contracts Act.



In line with the purpose of the act—to insure that products made and supplied the government are manufactured and handled by workers under basic labor safeguards—the act is specific about who may obtain contracts. Thus, it is required that every contractor be a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the materials or supplies to be furnished. While the act does not prohibit a contractor from obtaining his raw material from others in accordance with the regular practice in the industry, responsibility for strict adherence to the provisions of the act is definitely placed upon the holder of the contract. The act also permits contractors to meet contracts out of stock on hand or manufactured before the contract was awarded, the provisions of the act not being applicable retroactively to work performed before award of a contract. However, any further processing, packing or shipping of goods on hand after the date of award of the contract must be performed in accordance with the act's provisions. Where contracts are filled in installments, the provisions of the act apply until the full contract is satisfied.

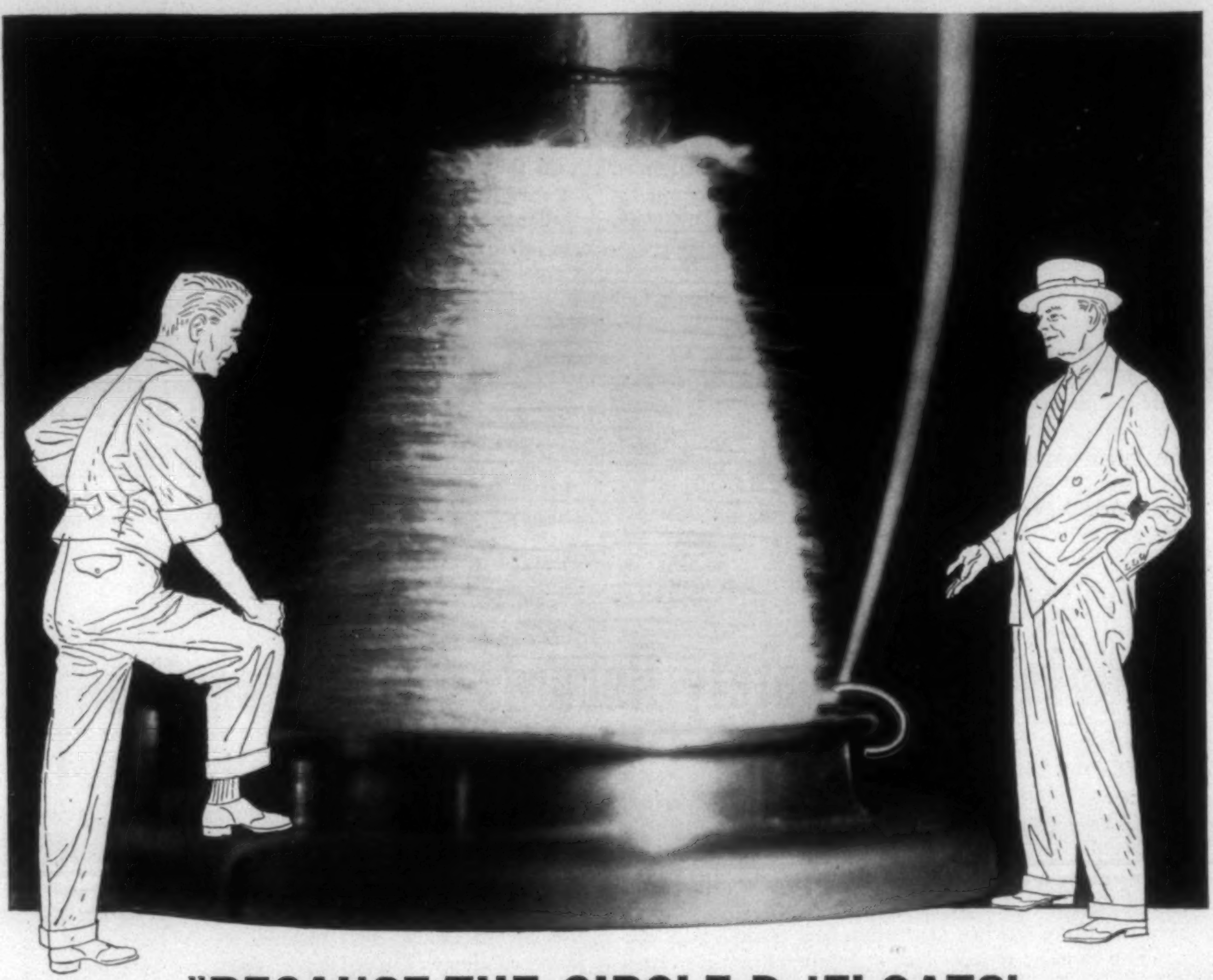
Although compliance with the provisions of the Public Contracts Act is not regarded as difficult, many contractors nevertheless have been found to be in violation, either through inadvertence or design. Regardless of the reason, however, employers in violation who fail to pay the wages due under the act are liable to the government for liquidated damages in the amount of the unpaid wages. Violations of the restrictions on employment of minors—boys under 16 and girls under 18 years of age—or convict laborers, result in government assessments against offending employers at the rate of $10 per day for each minor or convict laborer knowingly employed in the fulfillment of contracts.

Payments to the government so made by contractors found in violation of the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Public Contracts Act represented a significant part of the more than $13,000,000 in back wages returned by employers under both this act and the Wage and Hour Law during the 1946 fiscal year. In addition, violation of the child labor provisions of the Public Contracts Act cost 436 contractors more than $550,000 in assessments or damages.

Violators Face Blacklisting

The most severe penalty possible, however, comes from the act's requirement that any contractor who is found to have violated the act becomes ineligible to receive government contracts for a three-year period. Under provisions of the act, this blacklisting is automatic and may be waived or lifted only by direct action of the Secretary of Labor. Nearly all workers covered under the Public Contracts Act also are under the broader coverage provisions of the Wage and Hour Law, which applies to employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce. However, there is no single minimum wage under the Public Contracts Act, as there is under the Wage and Hour Law, which provides a 40-cents-an-hour minimum. Instead, the Public Contracts Act requires the payment of not less than the minimum wages determined by the Secretary of Labor to be the prevailing minimum wages for persons employed in specific industries. To date, 42 such wage determinations have been issued—13 of them, the highest of which is 67½ cents per hour, applicable to products in the textile and apparel products group.

Unless his employer's records show segregation of work, an employee who works for any part of a day in a given work-week on a government contract must be paid at least



"BECAUSE THE CIRCLE-D 'FLOATS' *your production costs sink*"

WHEN TRAVELER LIFE is lengthened from days to weeks, and your yarn yardage is increased at the same time—production costs are bound to go down. And down is where they must go for profitable operation in the face of increasing competition.

The Victor Circle-D, a distinctly different traveler, "floats" around the spinning ring with contact at only one point. This "floating" action reduces friction and heat, so that Circle-D Travelers last much longer than ordinary travelers.

What's more, the Circle-D permits a substantial step-up in spindle speeds with no perceptible increase in ends down—thus increasing the doffs per day. Also, the quality of the yarn is improved, since the flatter curve distributes the wear, prevents sharp grooving and consequent abrasion of the yarn. The result is more yards of a better yarn.

The Circle-D, made only by Victor, is recommended especially for fine combed and special yarns. A Victor Service Engineer will be glad to help you cut costs in your mill with Circle-D Travelers, or help you select the *right* traveler for any fiber, any blend you may be running. Write, wire, or phone the nearest Victor office for prompt service.

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the applicable minimum wage under the Public Contracts Act for all hours worked by him in that week. Where there is a record of segregation, the applicable minimum wage under the contract need not be paid for hours spent on non-government contract work. By the same reasoning, where there is no segregation of records of work performed under two or more different minimum wage determinations, the employee must be paid the highest rate for the whole week.

Overtime Payment Provided

Like the Wage and Hour Law, the Public Contracts Act establishes basic straight-time working hours. However, while the Wage and Hour Law provides that time and one-half pay must begin after 40 hours of work in a week, the Public Contracts Act requires time and one-half pay for work after eight hours in any one day, or after 40 hours in any one week, whichever will net the worker more. This may give the worker a greater return under the Public Contracts Act, depending on his hours of work. For instance, the worker who has a work-week of four ten-hour days would not receive any overtime pay under the Wage and Hour Law, but he would be entitled to overtime pay for two hours each day under the Public Contracts Act.

Just as the unsegregated worker who performs work for any part of a day on a contract subject to the act must be paid the applicable Public Contracts Act minimum wage rate for that full day, so must such a worker be paid in accordance with the Public Contracts Act overtime principle for any overtime work during that full week. The Public Contracts Act does not apply to certain types of employees. In general, office, custodial and maintenance employees, and those employed in bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacities are not covered.

Responsibility for making a correct classification of an employee is assumed by the employer. In no event may an employee be classified as an executive, administrative, or professional employee solely on the basis of his salary. Employers in doubt about any points of application of the act are advised to consult the nearest regional office of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts divisions.

Outstanding Safety Records Win Recognition

SINCE the first day it occurred to someone that it would be a good idea to keep empty pop bottles from rolling around loose on a spinning room or weave shed floor, the textile industry has worked hard at accident prevention.

Particularly active in textile safety promotion are Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. of Boston, Mass., which presents its blue and white accident prevention flag to mills with outstanding records, and the National Safety Council's textile division, which grants the Distinguished Service to Safety Award.

Two divisions of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing & Finishing Co. and Orr Mills at Anderson, S. C., are recent recipients of the Liberty Mutual flag. Rock Hill was honored for a 79 per cent reduction in lost-time accidents from Jan. 1, 1945, to April 1, 1947. Orr Mills ran up a record of 1,028,230 man-hours without a lost-time accident from Aug. 23, 1946, to March 8, 1947.

So far this year 13 plants of Burlington Mills Corp. have received the blue and white banner for arriving at a million man-hours of continuous accident-free operation. Most recent Burlington plants to be honored are Newton (N. C.) Rayon Mills, Inc., and the firm's Piedmont Heights Division at Burlington, N. C.

What is believed to be a national record of safety was recognized recently at Great Falls, S. C., when employees of the cloth room of Plant 2 of the Republic Cotton Mills, J. P. Stevens & Co., were honored for 19 years of no disabling accidents. During the 19 years, not a single person in the cloth room of the plant has lost an hour for a disabling accident and no disabled compensation has been paid by the mill officials or insurance companies.

Employees of Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartan and Startex Mills are carrying on an intensified movement to reduce lost-time accidents to a minimum. Walter S. Montgomery, president of the Spartanburg, S. C., mills, has offered a trophy to the plant whose employees finish 1947 with the lowest number of lost-time accidents. At the end of the first quarter Startex, with a perfect accident-free record, was in first place. Beaumont was second at the end of the first quarter and Spartan third.

In the picture at right Ray Ketchmark, staff representative of the National Safety Council's textile section, presents the Distinguished Service to Safety Award to Samuel H. Swint, president of Graniteville (S. C.) Co. At right, Robert I. Barr, safety supervisor at the Painesville, Ohio, plant of Industrial Rayon Corp. accepts a similar award from Appellate Judge Lee E. Skell.

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Dyeing and Finishing

Cutting Salt Cost At Cannon Mills

By NORMAN M. AGNEW, Field Engineer, International Salt Co., Inc.

WITH the substitution of Lixate brine made from rock salt for more expensive dry salt as an exhausting agent in dye baths, Cannon Mills has saved an important percentage of its annual salt bill, has reduced the cost of handling salt in Plant No. 6 at Concord, N. C., the company's principal colored mill, and through the use of this brine has eliminated the possibility of spotty, uneven dyeing resulting from undissolved salt. In the past, when dry salt was used at this plant, operators had to stir it into each machine. Since there are ten package machines and eight piece dyeing machines in one building and 14 raw stock machines in another building, this meant 32 separate hand operations every time salt was added.

This system of using dry salt also meant that each bag had to be handled several times at the plant. It had to be unloaded from the freight car, hauled to the storage place, unloaded there and stored. Then, when it was needed, it had to be reloaded, hauled to the machine, unloaded and dumped into the expansion tank. When the company switched to saturated, self-filtered rock salt brine, all this excess labor was eliminated. Now the entire process of salt handling, measurement and use in the plant is wholly automatic. Instead of hauling dry salt, the company pumps saturated brine directly to the machines. All that an operator needs to do is turn a valve, which sends a predetermined and exact amount of brine into the dyebath. There is no possibility for error in the salt quantity added, no need for either work or guesswork throughout the entire operation. There is no variation in the shade of the dyed material, because the formula can be followed exactly.

In addition, since salt enters the bath as saturated brine, it is immediately and evenly dispersed; there is never any over-concentration of it in one place in the bath, as sometimes happens when dry salt is used in any plant, even under the most carefully supervised operations. Consequently there is never any spotting or streaking caused by too great a concentration of salt. And because Lixate brine is perfectly filtered, there is no spotting caused either by impure brine (when brine is used) or by the insoluble matter in dry salt (as sometimes happens when dry salt is added).

Principle of Lixate Operation

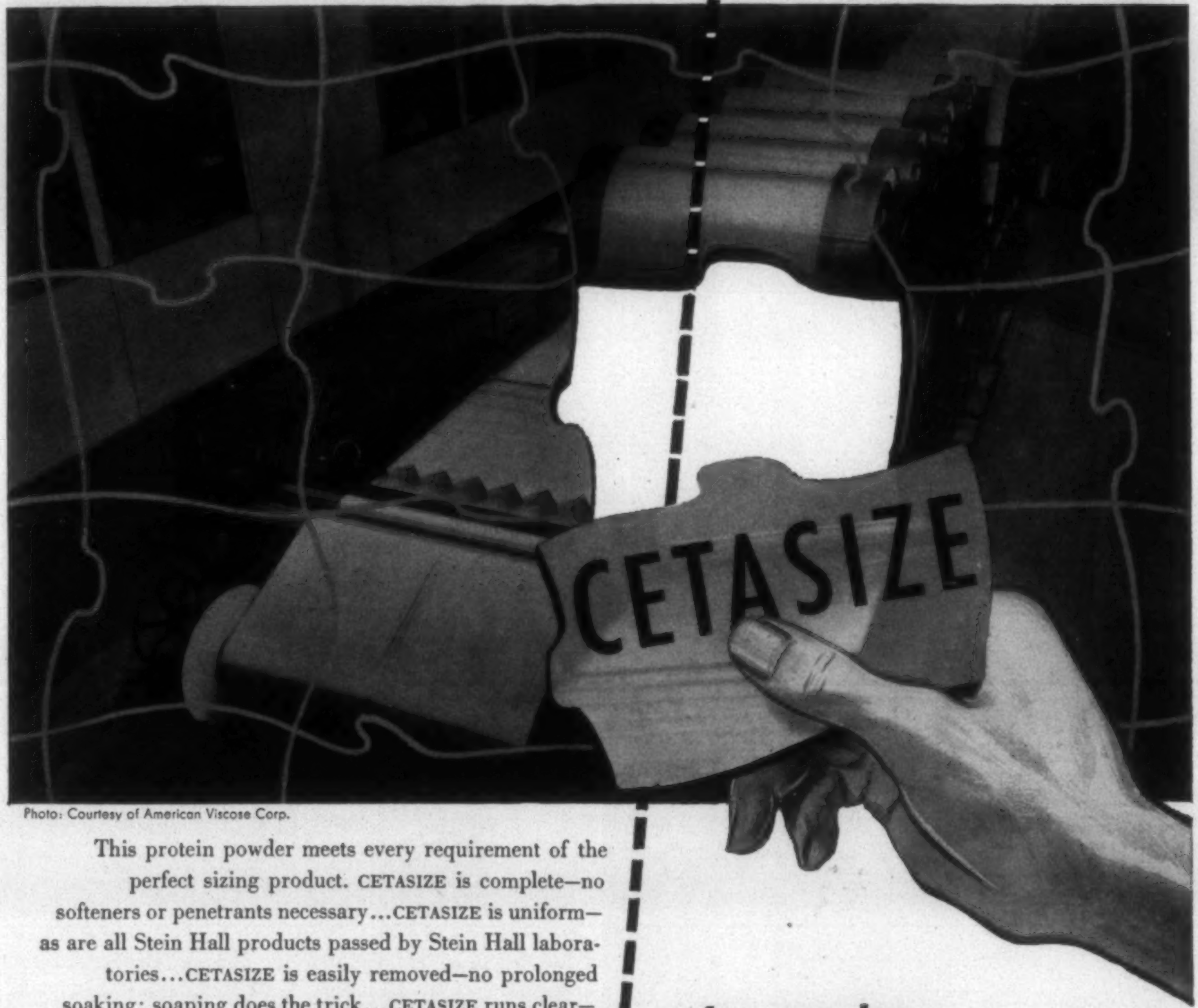
Saturated, self-filtered brine used at the Cannon Mills plant is made in two large Lixate rock salt dissolvers designed and engineered by International Salt Co., Inc. Developed by the company after years of research into the principles that govern salt dissolution, plus additional years of experimentation and study in all types of plants and under all kinds of actual operating conditions, Lixator units may be made in any size to meet the requirements of any particular plant. Very often they are fitted into available plant space for maximum convenience and efficiency, and their design is adapted by company engineers to meet existing physical conditions in operating layout. No matter how they are adapted in specific instances, however, all Lixate operation is based upon the simultaneous and exact application of various rules of chemistry and physics.

Essentially a Lixator is a machine that automatically dissolves rock salt without agitation until it is saturated, and then filters the saturated brine through a bed of rock salt to remove all traces of insoluble matter, so that the resulting brine. Rock salt runs by gravity from the hopper, which is consists of a rock salt storage hopper, a dissolving tank, a rock salt filter bed and a chamber of collecting saturated brine. Rock salt runs gy gravity from the hopper, which is at the top of the unit, into the dissolving tank below. Water enters this tank and flows down through the rock salt bed. At a predetermined distance from the bottom of the tank, the brine becomes saturated. From that point on until it reaches the bottom saturated brine passes through a filter bed of rock salt, which strains out all small particles of insoluble matter. Pure brine collects at the bottom of the tank and runs into a brine storage chamber, from which it is pumped or flows by gravity to its points of use throughout the plant. Water flow into the dissolving tank is controlled by a float valve; rock salt enters only as fast as salt already in the tank is dissolved. The entire process is automatic. The only labor required is the occasional job of filling the hopper with rock salt, a task that may be done by shoveling salt in by hand or by using a mechanical conveyor. Even this operation is eliminated in many installations by storing the rock salt above the hopper—on the next floor, for example—so that it automatically flows down the hopper, keeping it full.

Many large Lixiate installations even dispense with this arrangement and store a carload or more of rock salt in the dissolving tank itself above the liquid level. These are called storage-type Lixators. The Cannon Mills installations represent an adaptation of this storage design; an adequate supply of rock salt for them is stored in the dissolving tank, with an additional supply stored in a room next to the tank and slightly above it, from which it can easily be shoveled into the tank—an arrangement known as off-set storage.

Although the Lixator appears to be simple in construction, its simplicity is deceptive. It is actually a sensitive and complex machine, and its success in every installation de-

Solving your SIZING puzzle



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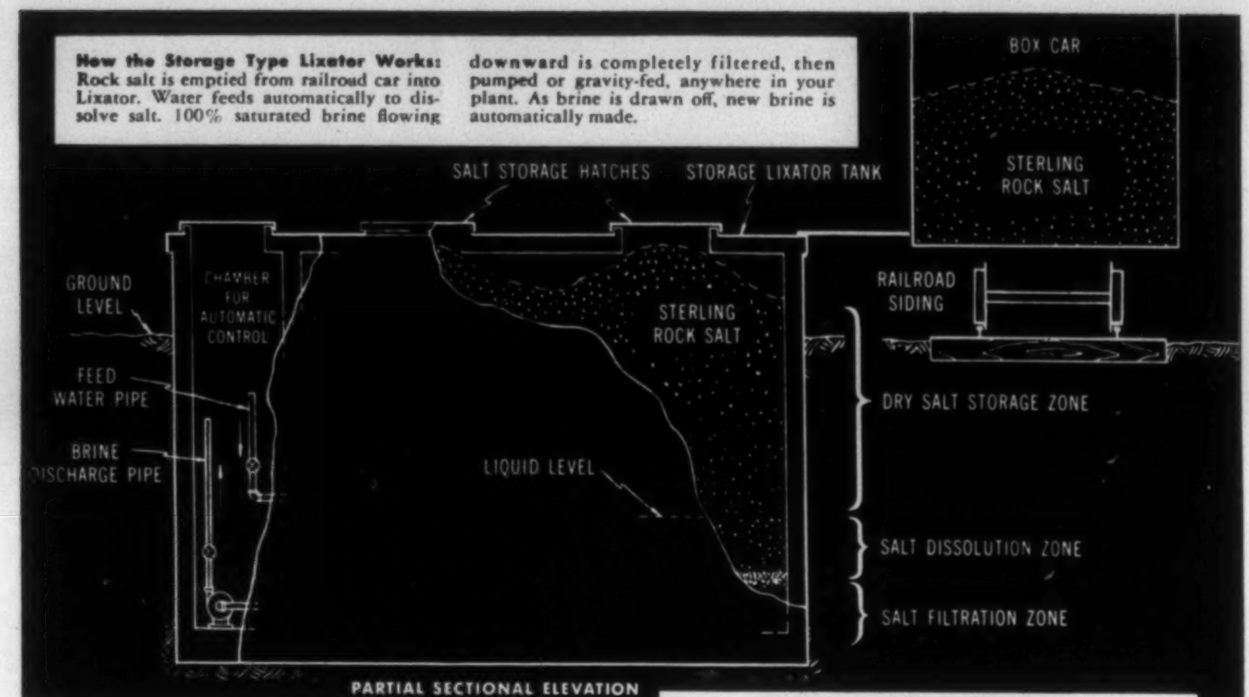
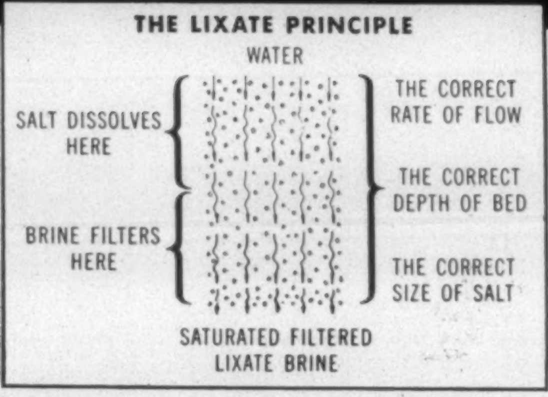
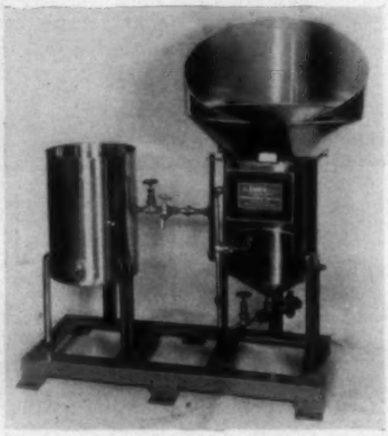


How the Storage Type Lixator Works: Rock salt is emptied from railroad car into Lixator. Water feeds automatically to dissolve salt. 100% saturated brine flowing downward is completely filtered, then pumped or gravity-fed, anywhere in your plant. As brine is drawn off, new brine is automatically made.

PARTIAL SECTIONAL ELEVATION





Pictured at right is the model Lixator, installed recently at the North Carolina State College School of Textiles, which Prof. A. H. Grimshaw, head of the textile chemistry and dyeing department, will use for laboratory demonstrations. Presented by International Salt Co., the small Lixator will provide students with an opportunity to observe its operation for later application in the textile industry. The model measures 12 inches in diameter and can dissolve 25 pounds of rock salt per hour. Commercial sizes of the Lixator range from 24 inches in diameter, dissolving 100 pounds an hour, to 72 inches, handling 1,000 hourly.

pends upon a variety of factors that not only must be predetermined by mathematical calculations but are also controlled by extensive previous experience in designing and installing similar units in other plants. It is easy enough to dissolve rock salt in water. It is by no means easy to dissolve rock salt in such a way that the resulting brine is always and automatically perfectly saturated, self-filtered and crystal clear. *That* achievement depends upon such elements as the size of the storage hopper, the dimensions of the salt dissolving area and the filter bed, and the capacity of the storage tank.

The hopper must be designed large enough to make sure that an adequate supply of rock salt in on hand there to accommodate the plant's immediate brine requirements. Sufficient rock salt-dissolving area must be provided to produce brine that is always saturated and as much of it as may be needed. The filter bed must be made deep enough to filter out all insoluble matter so that the resulting brine is absolutely clear. The storage tank must be big enough to meet the plant's needs. Each one of these points requires an exact analysis of brine requirements and brine uses in the plant in question. In the years since the Lixator was invented International Salt Co. has designed Lixate installations in such a variety of plants to meet so many unique and differing conditions that the company has become salt headquarters for all questions concerning salt dissolution and brine use. Company engineers have pioneered the successful use of brine in the textile industry, and, from their experience they have been able to suggest improvements in salt storage, brine making and brine use in many plants throughout the industry.

Cannon Mills Lixate Installations

Cannon Mills Plant No. 6 has two large storage-type Lixators—one for piece dyeing and package dyeing, the other for raw stock dyeing. Located in separate buildings, each one is within 100 feet of the various machines which use its brine. Each Lixator has a concrete tank measuring six by six by six feet. Next to each is an off-set storage space that is beside a rail siding. Rock salt delivery cars unload from this siding directly into the off-set storage, from which salt flows into the dissolving tanks. Each installation can store two carloads of rock salt, and each is capable of producing 400 gallons of saturated brine per hour. Although the units are located in separate *(Continued on Page 57)*

Smooth sailing . . .

It takes more than good weather and a fair wind . . . you need a skillful navigator to insure smooth sailing.

For the good sailor knows that it's the set of the sails with the changing winds that keeps him on his course.

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Celebrate Victory Over C. I. O.

In our last issue we published an interesting description of a spontaneous and joyful celebration which took place at Lindale, Ga., after the employees of Pepperell Mfg. Co. had rejected the C. I. O. by the remarkable margin of 1,982 to 438.

The C. I. O. racketeers who came South about one year ago with loud boasts about spending $1,000,000 and organizing the textile employees of this section have certainly been taking the bumps recently.

Not only did Pepperell Mfg. Co. workers reject the union by a vote of 1,982 to 438 but at nearby Piedmont, Ala., the employees of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co. voted 849 to 149 against the union and the happy employees staged a celebration and a parade through the downtown section of their city.

A few days later employees of Chicopee Mfg. Co. at Gainesville, Ga., a subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson of New Brunswick, N. J., did the same kind of job by rejecting the C. I. O. by a vote of 499 to 144 and as at Lindale, Ga., and Piedmont, Ala., staged an enthusiastic celebration.

It should now be plain to George Baldanzi of New York and William Smith of California that even though they may have had the $1,000,000 about which they boasted and with which they were to organize the South, it has done them little good and that they have made a miserable failure.

It Is To Laugh

Arthur Calvin Leonard, Salisbury, N. C., resident and former organizer for the C. I. O., filed suit last February with the N. L. R. B. at Winston-Salem, N. C., against the C. I. O. organizing committee of Charlotte, N. C., alleging that he was discharged by the committee for his activities in behalf of the Organizers' Independent Union which is composed of organizers for the C. I. O. His discharge, he said, followed a meeting of all C. I. O. organizers, held in Charlotte in November, during which he talked three other organizers into joining the Organizers' Independent Union.

William Smith of Charlotte, director of the C. I. O. organizing committee for North Carolina, heard about this, he said, and called him to his room. When he admitted to Smith that he had signed up three members, Leonard said, Smith told him he was fired and would remain fired.

We recently wrote the Winston-Salem, N. C., office of the National Labor Relations Board to find out what had been done about the Arthur Calvin Leonard case. The answer came back: Dismissed—Jurisdictional Policy.

To our second letter asking what was meant by "Dismissed—Jurisdictional Policy," we received the following answer:

> You are requesting that we explain what is meant by Dismissed-Jurisdictional Policy. This statement means that the above-mentioned case was not under the jurisdiction of the Board, because the C. I. O. Organizing Committee, whom the case was filed against, is not engaged in inter-state commerce within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act, and, therefore, could not be processed by the Board.

William Smith of California, North Carolina organizer for the C. I. O., fired one of his employed organizers because he organized an organizers union.

It should afford the textile industry a good laugh to learn that a C. I. O. racketeer could fire a man for organizing a union but was exempt from punishment because he was not engaged in inter-state commerce.

Textile School Graduates

Reports from the schools of textiles at North Carolina State College, Clemson College and Georgia Tech show that there was a record-breaking demand for their June graduates.

In 1911, when TEXTILE BULLETIN was launched, it was rather difficult for a graduate of a textile school to obtain a position with a mill, but today almost every inquiry for a man to fill a position, from second hand to superintendent, contains the statement that a textile school graduate is preferred.

Many of the earlier textile school graduates were poorly prepared and, having neither good preparation nor practitcal experience, failed to render worthwhile service.

As the years have passed, there have been improvements in textile education and by reason of natural abilities many of the early textile graduates have risen to positions of responsibility and influence.

In very recent years the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., has made it possible to install a group of outstanding textile men as teachers at the school of textiles at North Carolina State College and we do not hesitate to declare that it is now the best school of textiles in the world.

The J. E. Sirrine Textile Foundation in South Carolina has an even larger fund than the North Carolina Textile Foundation, but for several reasons has not yet been able to complete its plans for the development of the school of textiles at Clemson College.

The Educational Foundation of Georgia is serious about developing the school of textiles at Georgia Tech, but the recent row over the governorship of Georgia delayed the financing which it expected Georgia Tech to receive through the Legislature, and their plans have been set back for at least one year.

We wish to see, and expect to see, the schools of textiles at Clemson College and Georgia Tech become equal to that of North Carolina State College which launched its new

THEY WERE LAUGHING THEN BUT NOT NOW

George Baldanzi of New York (left), executive vice-president of the T.W.U.A. (C.I.O.), and William Smith (right), vice-chairman of Operation Dixie, had this picture taken at Charlotte, N. C., in May, 1946, when they came South with loud boasts that they had $1,000,000 and were going to organize *all the cotton mill employees in the South.*

Were the picture taken today the grins would be wiped entirely off their faces, for no two labor organizers ever made a more miserable failure than have George Baldanzi and William Smith. The C. I. O. has far less members in Southern textile mills today than when they came South and mill employees now turn the C. I. O. down by overwhelming majorities and then stage celebrations.

program early in 1943 and, therefore, has several years' start on the others.

During the past college year there were in excess of 800 students in the school of textiles at North Carolina State College and had not the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina, of which N. C. State College is a branch, wisely limited the admission of out-of-state students to ten per cent of those to be admitted, the number of textile students would be far in excess of 800 this coming session.

So great has been the desire of some corporations to obtain well-trained textile school graduates that rather unusual tactics have been observed.

One New York corporation, which operates mills in the South, invited a group of seniors to New York and not only paid all of their expenses but provided entertainment for them at theatres and night clubs while there. Another corporation provided planes to take textile school seniors to several of their plants and back to the college. Many mills sent representatives to interview seniors and several gave elaborate dinners and banquets to groups of those who were soon to graduate.

We do not blame any of these corporations for their special efforts to secure the services of 1947 graduates of schools of textiles because there never has been a finer group of young men.

Most of the recent graduates are ex-G. I.s and therefore older than the graduates of other years. Like most G. I.s, they came back with a very serious outlook on life and with a determination to make something out of themselves.

We do not know that the high school graduate who entered schools of textiles last Fall or will enter this Fall, will take education as seriously as the G. I., but we do know that many of them are working in textile mills this summer in order to obtain practical experience.

There are over 30 boys, who were freshmen textile students during the past college year, now working, during the summer, in textile plants in Charlotte.

We wish to see and expect to see outstanding schools of textiles at North Carolina State College, Clemson College and Georgia Tech, and the textile industry of the South will benefit immeasurably from the graduates they will send and technically trained men will be needed.

When the South produced only cotton yarns and plain cotton cloths the need for well trained operating executives was not great, but textile manufacturing is becoming more complicated with synthetic fibers, a multitude of blends, and technically trained men are needed.

We predict that in a few years it will be very difficult for a young man to secure a responsible position in a mill or to advance unless he is a graduate of a school of textiles.

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

Salisbury, N. C.—Salisbury Cotton Mill is constructing a new cotton storage warehouse at a cost of approximately $20,000. The building is expected to be completed soon, it is reported.

Greensboro, N. C.—Proximity Mfg. Co. of Greensboro has purchased Randleman (N. C.) Mills, Inc., a 12,000-spindle synthetic yarn plant, from Susquehanna Mills of New York. The change in ownership was scheduled to take place July 31. The Randleman plant employs 200 persons.

Greenville, S. C.—At a recent meeting of stockholders, Union Bleachery was dissolved as a company in what officials described as a formality that would not affect the plant's operation. The mill recently was sold to Aspinook Corp. of Jewett City, Conn.

Griffin, Ga.—Dundee Mills, Inc., plan construction of a dye and bleachery building, including a testing laboratory, at a cost of approximately $175,000. Another $300,000 will be spent on continuous open-width bleaching process equipment. The new plant is expected to be in operation within a year.

Glendale, S. C.—D. E. Converse Co., a division of J. L. Stifel & Sons, Inc., of Wheeling, W. Va., producers of sheetings, drills and print cloths, has begun an expansion program expected to represent an investment of about $1,500,000. The work, now underway, will include installation of approximately 1,000 new looms to replace present equipment, carding machinery, air conditioning and humidifying apparatus, cloth press and auxiliary equipment.

Siluria, Ala.—Contract for the design and construction of an addition to the present mill building of Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Inc., has been awarded to Rust Engineering Co. of Birmingham, Ala., and Pittsburgh, Pa. Cost of the work is expected to be approximately $130,000.

Mooresville, N. C.—Contract for the air conditioning systems at the Mooresville Cotton Mills' new spinning plant has been awarded to Air Engineering Co. of Charlotte, N. C., under the supervision of the McPherson Co. of Greenville, S. C., acting as consulting engineers. Construction of the new building has begun and the unit is scheduled to be in production in the spring of 1948.

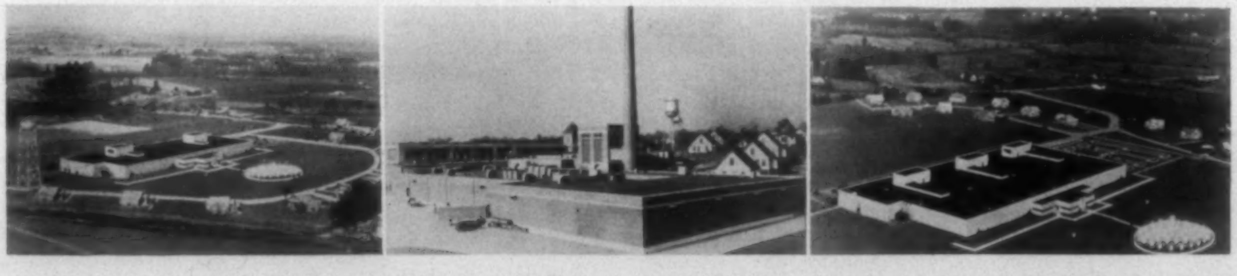
Shelby, N. C.—Lily Mills Co. is installing a comprehensive supply control system which will enable management to strictly enforce economics in the use of all types of packing materials and machine parts. A new layout for the supply room has been designed which facilitates the storing and issuing of mill supplies. P. O. M. Co., industrial consultants, and Werner Textile Consultants, Inc., of New York City, were in charge of this project.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Calico Engraving Co. recently was chartered to engage in textile engraving, with capital stock, $20,000. Thomas Wylie is president of the new concern.

Columbus, Ga.—Muscogee Mfg. Co. here is planning a two-story addition to its plant at an estimated cost of $45,000. The new building, which will have a metal siding and built-up roof, will cover an area of 30 by 100 feet.

Gastonia, N. C.—Firestone Textiles, Inc., of Gastonia, this month was host for the general textile conference of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. Visitors from a broad area attended the conference and discussed matters relating to general textile production, shipments, development of equipment and techniques, quality, safety, maintenance, and fabric development.

McColl, S. C.—Plymouth Mfg. Co., Inc., has started a large scale renovation program designed to eliminate all that is not completely modern in the present set-up. Projects underway or about to be undertaken include installation of new cotton opening and cleaning equipment, vacuum stripping methods, larger package, long draft roving machinery, new drawing frames, long draft spinning equipment, improved spinning spindles, automatic machinery cleaning units, fluorescent lighting fixtures throughout, complete renovation of all looms with ultra-modern weaving devices, improved humidification oil-burning boilers, expanded space for cloth inspection, additional warehouse facilities, and improved lighting and sanitary facilities for the employees' homes, which are currently being redecorated.



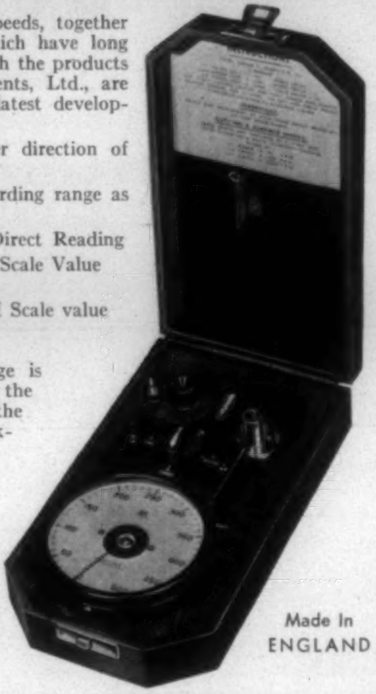
THREE NEW DEERING, MILLIKEN WOOLEN MILLS IN OPERATION—Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc., announced recently that its three new South Carolina woolen plants are in full operation. The Johnston Weaving Mill at Johnston (left), the dye house of Excelsior Mills at Union (center), and McCormick Spinning Mill at McCormick, all built by Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, provide altogether more than 12 acres of floor space and provide employment for over 1,200 people.

These new mills are the second, third and fourth totally enclosed, air conditioned plants built in South Carolina by Daniel for Deering, Milliken. The first of these is Excelsior Mills at Clemson. Finished throughout with glassed tile and provided with the most modern equipment, they are considered among the finest textile plants in the country.

The woolen spinning mill at McCormick measures 580 feet long by 200 feet wide and will cost over a million dollars. The plant contains 20,000 spindles and employs about 300 persons. The mill, which started operations only recently, is a showplace of modern industrial design. Featuring all new equipment, it is functional in design throughout, with an experimental laboratory, recreation rooms, a cafeteria with music and a large bubbling fountain in the front section.

The new Johnston Weaving Mill has an announced capacity of 114 broad worsted looms and 300 employees. Yarn spun at the McCormick plant is sent to the Johnston plant to be woven into suiting after being dyed at Abbeville, S. C. Another new link in the vast Deering, Milliken chain is the modern dye house of Excelsior Mills at Union. Excelsior Mills lists its output as woolen fabrics utilizing 2,640 spindles, 24 looms and 332 employees on the average.

MAGNETIC HAND TACHOMETER



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(2) **Male Rubber Center.**
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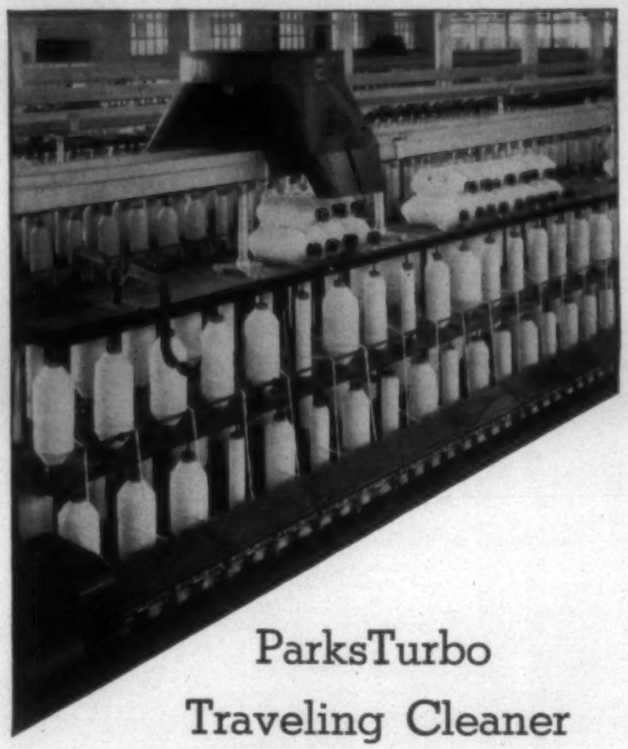

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Promotions, Resignations, Honors, Transfers, Appointments, Elections, Civic and Associational Activities

PERSONAL NEWS

Beginning Aug. 1, Philip T. Butler will become a member of the sales staff of Carolina Aniline & Extract Co., Charlotte, N. C., as head of the firm's Humiclean department. He will cover the entire country from headquarters in Charlotte, but will devote his immediate attention to the Southern area.

John F. Tinsley, president and general manager of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass., has been elected a director of the United States Chamber of Commerce representing the district which embraces New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

C. E. Neisler, Jr., president of Neisler Mills, Inc., Kings Mountain, N. C., has been appointed to a three-year term on the board of trustees of Cleveland County Hospital.

Blair Sigmon, formerly connected with the laboratory at Cannon Mills Co. Plant No. 4 at Kannapolis, N. C., has been appointed night superintendent of Plant No. 9 at Concord, N. C. He succeeds Ben R. Lambeth, who resigned to re-enter the Army Air Forces as a lieutenant-colonel.

C. L. Parker, left, formerly associated with Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., as director of the field program on Saran filaments, is now in charge of design for the Lumite Division of the Chicopee Mfg. Corp., 47 Worth Street, New York City. Mr. Parker was at one time an instructor at the Rhode Island School of Design, textile division, and has also served with various textile mills as designer and technologist.

George L. Brogden, Julius B. Cronheim and Adolph Mayer have been elected to the board of directors of Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Brogden is comptroller of the company, Mr. Cronheim manages the St. Louis plant and Mr. Mayer is manager at Dallas.

Arthur A. Williams, president of Graton & Knight Co., Worcester, Mass., recently was elected president of Dixie Leather Corp., Albany. Ga., a subsidiary of the Worcester firm. Others elected were Davis S. Williams, vice-president; J. Laurence Doyle, clerk; and George W. Coburn, treasurer.

William H. White has been named manager of the Edna Plant of Proximity Mfg. Co. at Reidsville, N. C. Mr. White succeeds W. Benton Pipkin, who resigned Aug. 1. Mr. Pipkin operated the Edna Plant as an independent mill owned by his family for many years before he sold it to Proximity last year. Mr. White formerly was connected with the engineering department of Proximity at the office in Greensboro, N. C.

Donald C. Creech, left, recently became associated with the sales organization of National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C., and will travel in the northern North Carolina and Virginia territories.

F. C. Chenault, sales manager of Bemis Bro. Bag Co., St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed manager of all operations of the Memphis, Tenn., plant of the firm. Mr. Chenault succeeds C. W. Loomis, transferred to the home office in St. Louis. R. R. Duff, of the general sales department in St. Louis, has been appointed sales manager to succeed Mr. Chenault.

William Whitten of Walhalla, S. C., a recent graduate of Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., has become a member of the teaching staff of the college in the textile department. Mr. Whitten, who is 22 years old, received his degree in textiles from Clemson last June 8.

Ernest King of Troy, N. C., has been named treasurer of Aileen Cotton Mills, Inc., Biscoe, N. C., and C. G. Buie has been appointed superintendent and plant manager. The appointments were made following the recent death of D. D. Bruton, general manager of the mill. Mr. King, formerly assistant manager, has been with the company 17 years and Mr. Buie, who has been superintendent, has been connected with the company 20 years.

Lewis A. Crawford, a recent graduate in textile engineering from Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., has become associated with Joanna Textile Mills Co., Goldville, S. C., as assistant superintendent in charge of third shift operations.

James C. Bruce, who has been designated as United States ambassador to Argentina to succeed George Messersmith, is president of Aralac, Inc., and vice-president of National Dairy Products Corp.

Recent personnel changes announced by American Viscose Corp. follow: Henry H. Bitler, manager of acetate and Vinyon resin yarn and stable fiber productian, and Dr. Worth Wade, head of the patent department of the Sylvania division, have been assigned to duties as staff assistants to Dr. Frank H. Reichel, corporation president. . . . Donald C. Thompson, formerly assistant chief engineer at the Roanoke, Va., plant of the firm, has been named to head the new Roanoke division of the corporation's engineering development department. William H. Kreamer, who was staff engineer at the Meadville, Pa., plant, has been named to succeed Mr. Thompson in his former position. . . . Elmer C. Nation, branch manager of the Dallas, Tex., office, has been appointed branch manager of the company's Atlanta, Ga., office succeeding the late Andre Wallach.

James L. Frink has resigned as city manager of Greensboro, N. C., and accepted a position as head of the construction, engineering and maintenance department of Burlington Mills Corp. Mr. Frink replaces K. H. Boydell, who has been elected to vice-president in charge of general manufacturing of Burlington Mills International Corp. Other personnel changes in the Burlington organization includes the resignations of Clair H. Gingher of Greensboro and Arch L. Taylor of Oxford, N. C., who are entering the textile mill supplies selling field.

C. P. Walker has been appointed to head the textile industries activities for the General Mills Section, Industrial Sales Department, Westinghouse Electric Corp., East Pittsburgh, Pa. Prior to his transfer he was in the corporation's Atlanta, Ga., office.

Walter Humphreys was honored on the occasion of his 25th anniversary as secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers when 100 representatives of the trade gathered at the Algonquin Club in New York on June 25 for a luncheon in his honor.

Recent personnel changes at Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, include the appointment of Dr. R. M. Hitchens as research director of the organic chemicals division, succeeding Dr. Lucas P. Kyrides, resigned. Dr. O. J. Weinkauff, assistant director, has been promoted to associate director and Drs. F. B. Zienty and L. L. Fellinger, group leaders, have been appointed assistant directors. Robert Gow, salesman for the textile

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It's a fact that NON-FLUID OIL has proved to be the ideal lubricant for ring-oiling bearings of electric motors. Motors and bearings run noticeably cooler because the grade of NON-FLUID OIL recommended by our Lubrication Engineers will reduce frictional heat to a minimum. This means less wear on the parts and less waste of power.

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chemicals department, whose territory has been the Middle West, will be transferred Aug. 1 to the Charlotte, N. C., office to cover South Carolina, western North Carolina and eastern Georgia.

H. G. Spitzer has been appointed sales manager of American Bemberg Corp., succeeding Charles W. Seid, who resigned late last year. Mr. Spitzer has been associated with the company since 1927 except during his war service, which included 30 months overseas in the North African and European theaters.

Richard P. Brown, chairman of the board of the Brown Instrument Co., recently was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of engineering at June commencement exercises of Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia.

W. O. Jelleme has joined the textile division of United States Rubber Co. as assistant manager of new products. A. E. Jury is manager of the department. Mr. Jelleme was formerly associated with Pacific Mills, Cohn-Hall-Marx and Brighton Mills.

Fred H. Lindemann, formerly public relations chief for the Army Quartermaster Corps. purchasing office in New York, recently joined the staff of Cotton Mills Information Service as assistant to the chief of the press section.

Earle A. Hamrick of Kings Mountain, N. C., has been named Southern sales representative for the Buscher Yarn Division of Burlington Mills Corp. of New York.

H. G. Anderson and H. G. Slatton have assumed new positions at the Rome, Ga., plant of Celanese Corp. of America. Mr. Slatton, who has been connected with the controller's division, has been made a buyer in the purchasing department and Mr. Anderson, who formerly supervised the acetate preparation department, has transferred to the personnel department as safety administrator.

Kenneth Collins has been appointed vice-president in charge of public relations and advertising for Burlington Mills Corp. of New York. Mr. Collins has resigned from the advertising firm of Donahue and Coe to accept the newly-created post with Burlington.

Andre L. Picard, vice-president of Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., New York City, has been decorated by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands with the Order of Orange Nassau for his services during and after the war. In addition to his position with Stein, Hall & Co., Mr. Picard has for many years been a director and vice-president of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in New York.

Dr. Leonard Smith of Washington, D. C., formerly a researcher in the Textile Foundation of the National Bureau of Standards, has been appointed acting director of utilization research of the National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn., effective Sept. 1. Dr. Smith succeeds Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., who is leaving the council to head the department of economics at the University of Mississippi.

Clovis D. Walker, head of the Agriculture Department's cotton branch, and John H. Dean of the Production and Marketing Administration Field Service, have taken over the work directed for the past 5½ years by C. C. Smith, Commodity Credit Corp. representative in the cotton branch. Mr. Smith resigned to become associated with the Staple Cotton Growers Co-operative Association at Greenwood, Miss.

Dr. Ernest B. Benger, manager of the Rayon Technical Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and one of the country's outstanding research directors and authorities on synthetic fibers and films, retired from the Du Pont organization June 25, the 30th anniversary of his employment with the company as a research chemist. He will be succeeded by Andrew E. Buchanan, Jr., assistant manager of the division since 1944. Other personnel changes announced include appointment of James R. Buckley as manager of the Fabrics Division to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. J. Callahan. Max N. Nickowitz, formerly director of sales of the Fabrics Division, was appointed assistant manager. Carl I. Taber, who joined Du Pont in 1927, has been named manager of the newly-formed fabric development section of the Nylon Division.

Louis C. Clelland, Jr., has joined the staff of the Quaker Chemical Products Corp. in Conshohocken, Pa., in the technical service division. His duties will consist of analyzing field service problems and presenting them to the research and control laboratories. Mr. Clelland graduated from the Philadelphia Textile School and has worked in various phases of the dyeing and finishing industry. He spent several years in the armed forces.

OBITUARY

James Robert Wilson, 70, retired textile official and resident of Gastonia, N. C., died July 3 after an illness of several months. Mr. Wilson was formerly superintendent of Camperdown Co., Inc., and Poinsett Mills of Greenville, S. C., Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C., and Mayo (S. C.) Mills. Surviving are his wife, three sons and two sisters.

John Walker, Sr., 93, founder of Walker Mfg. Co., manufacturer of heddles, heddle frames and reeds, died July 9 at his home, Crestmont Farms, Torresdale, Pa. Surviving Mr. Walker are a daughter and three grandchildren.

For the Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — LITERATURE

How To Make, Evaluate Emulsions Told In Book

Of interest to many in the textile industry is the second edition of *Practical Emulsions,* an authoritative book on how to make and evaluate emulsions for industrial use or resale. Offered by Chemical Publishing Co., Inc., 26 Court Street, Brooklyn N. Y., the book contains 568 pages and sells for $8.50. The author, H. Bennett, is the technical director of one of the leading and oldest manufacturers of emulsifying agents and emulsions, and has included data and methods from his own broad experience along with selected passages from the works of other specialists. The book touches only lightly on the theoretical aspects, concentrating on the art of making and applying emulsions.

Acme Booklet Depicts Savings In Shipping

Savings in Shipping, a new 32-page booklet containing authentic, illustrated case histories of savings in time, materials and labor, through the use of Acme Steel strapping methods, is now available to the industry through the Acme Steel Co., Chicago, Ill. The case histories show how Steelstrapping helps those shipping in standard containers, oversize or odd shaped bundles and containers, carloads or LCL shipments. The booklet also contains photos of the latest models of all Acme tools and accessories plus information on the location of divisional and sales offices.

Odor Of Plastic Coatings Improved By New Product

The unpleasant odors that have come from the use of plastic coatings on a variety of commodities, from tablecloths to raincoats, can easily be overcome and replaced by a slight but pleasing fragrance, according to a bulletin just issued by Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., of New York, specialists in aromatic materials. The agents which the Givaudan laboratories have created for this purpose are known as Res-O-Dors. They have been tested in many consumer products, and the odor appeal has been found to be attractive to the buyers, it is claimed.

Folder Contains Facts On Permaproof Compounds

A new four-page folder giving technical information on the physical properties of its Permaproof Series 200 flameproof compounds which are resistant to laundering and dry cleaning has just been published by B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, and is now available upon request. The company introduced the compounds after the war following research and development work by its organization and that of Treesdale Laboratories, Inc. The folder first describes composition of the compounds, together with instructions on how they should be prepared for treating fabrics. Equipment required for application in plants, as well as methods, also are outlined, together with specifications and testing procedures, the add-on required for various weight fabrics, and the properties of the treated fabrics.

Nuodex Sponsors Survey On Cordage Microbiology

A preliminary survey of cordage microbiology has been made by Milton Goll of Nuodex Products Co., Inc., Elizabeth, N. J., wherein the vulnerability of raw cordage fiber is pointed out. In conducting the survey, Mr. Goll secured various fibers from a large cordage manufacturer. The fibers were removed from the center of the bales with aseptic precautions and were so handled throughout the investigation. This insured the subsequent assumption that the micro-organisms isolated are representative of the microflora existing on the fibers while in the bale and that this flora might be considered as native flora to the raw fiber. All fibers considered were heavily contaminated and in all cases rot or decay fungi were found. Details of findings are given in the present Nuodex release announcing the survey, which will be followed by further physiological study to determine the effect of the organism on fiber.

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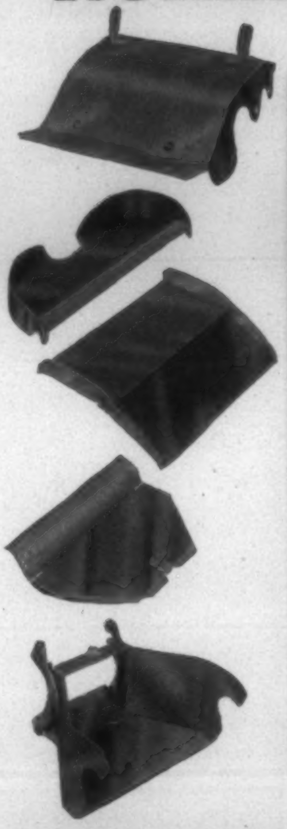

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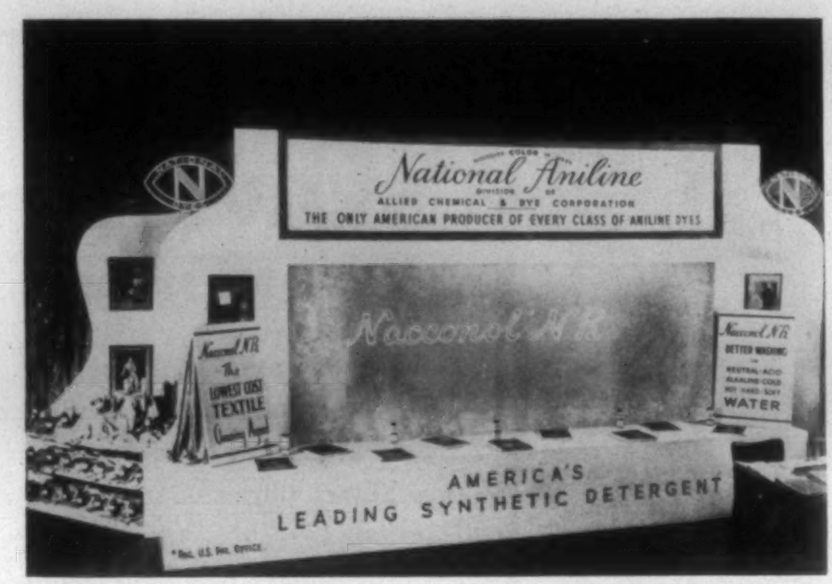
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THE ONLY AMERICAN PRODUCER OF EVERY CLASS OF ANILINE DYES
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National Aniline Exhibit Made Unique Attraction

One of the most interesting exhibits at the recent International Exposition of Textiles held in New York City was the "wall of suds" presentation of the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical and Dye Corp. The exhibit attracted considerable attention due to the effect of a moving screen created by dissolving three ounces of Nacconol NR in 52 gallons of water and forming a waterfall effect with the resulting suds. An area of about five feet by 12 feet was covered with the suds. With one charge of Nacconol NR the display was kept in operation about five days, depending upon the amount of dust and dirt in the air.

Many unusual variations may be obtained by the use of colored suds, colored lights and moving figures behind the screen. In addition to the interest of textile men, people concerned with store and theatrical displays also gave the exhibit considerable attention.

Stein, Hall To Distribute Acryvin Products To Trade

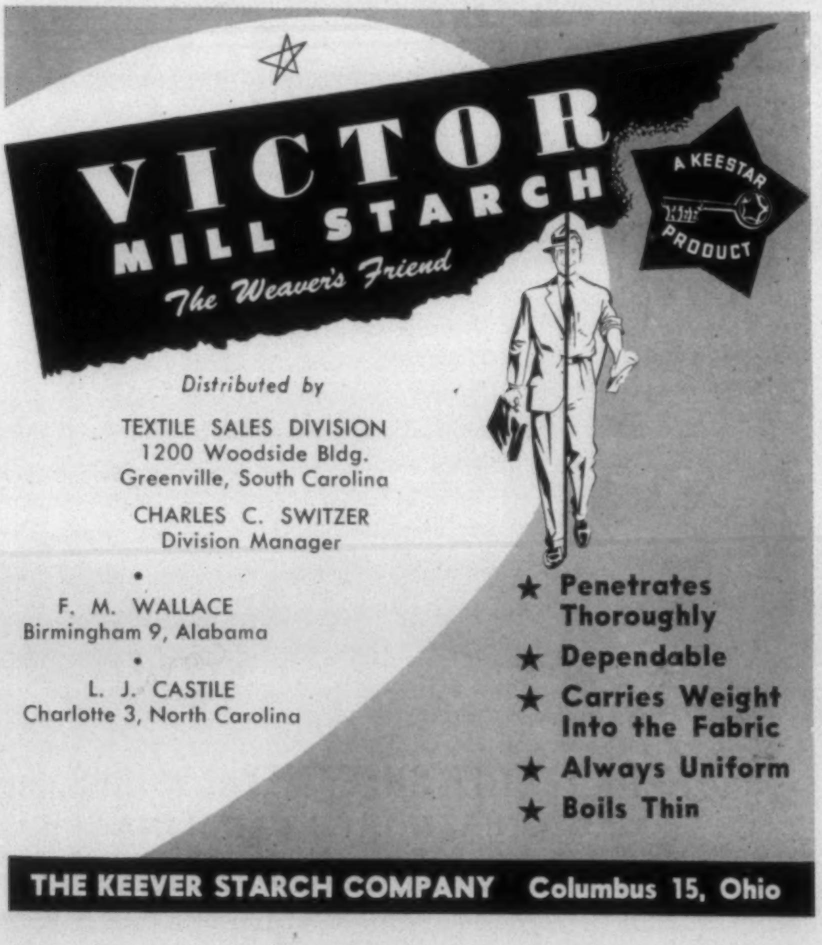
Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., will be the exclusive distributor for Acryvin products in the textile, paper and adhesives fields. The Acryvin products, which include plastic coatings, impregnants and adhesives, are manufactured by Acryvin Corp. of America, Astoria, N. Y.

Mountain City In Fifth Year Under John O. Hunt

Mountain City Foundry & Machine Co., Greenville, S. C., designer and manufacturer of textile machinery and epuipment, this year celebrates the 72nd anniversary of its founding and the fifth year of operation under the guidance of John O. Hunt. Organized in 1875 as a machine shop and foundry to serve the South's infant textile industry, Mountain City grew steadily with the vertical and horizontal growth of the cotton mill industry for nearly 70 years.

The year 1942 saw a dramatic change in operations at Mountain City. John O. Hunt, textile inventor and designer, bought the business and began the manufacture of Hunt Spreaders. During this five-year period, Mountain City Foundry & Machine Co. has grown from 7,000 square feet of floor space to over 100,000 square feet. The number of employees today is nearly six times as great, with about 300 people employed. The payroll now is more than ten times as great as it was in 1942. And sales in 1947 are over 2,000 per cent of the 1942 billings.

No less dramatic than the foregoing figures is the fact that Mountain City Foundry & Machine Co. today numbers among its customers for Hunt Spreaders alone more than 200 textile plants from the deep South to Illinois, Maine and Massachusetts. The company now has a monthly production of 1,000 Hunt Spreaders, 1,000 Hunt motor drives for looms, and 250 rebuilt looms. In addition, Mountain City makes belt-driven flywheel drives, centrifugal pumps, gear pumps, hy-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draulic presses, size kettles, and other precision equipment for cotton, rayon and woolen mills.

The affiliated Hunt Loom Co. supplies parts and equipment for all makes of looms, and designs weaving attachments to enable looms to make many unusual fabrics. Hunt Loom Co. is supplied with the parts it designs by Mountain City Foundry & Machine Co.

Growth at Mountain City is not alone a story of plant expansion, more employees and increasing sales. It is also a saga of invention, improvement, and the creative genius of John O. Hunt. Mr. Hunt, whose background includes inventions and improvements in the paper making and communications industries, spent more than ten years in the field of textile machinery analysis and refinement before beginning the manufacture of Hunt Spreaders and other innovations at Mountain City. Analysis of many makes and models of looms convinced Mr. Hunt that practically all existing looms needed greater stability to operate at present speeds efficiently; and he realized that any increase in loom speeds could come only through (a) bracing, and (b) by adding extra bearings to the crankshaft and to the camshaft. He also realized that addition of such bearings and the strengthening of the loom frame would need to be made both practical and economical through mass production. There were literally tens of thousands of looms of every known make and model which could use the refinements he proposed, to good advantage.

Mr. Hunt saw the possibilities at Mountain City Foundry & Machine Co. for the manufacture of Hunt Spreaders on a vast scale to supply the anticipated demand. He bought the plant, and began in 1942 the program of expansion and enlargement which has continued for five years. New machinery and equipment have been installed, from furnaces to turret lathes. New offices are being completed by early fall to include engineering and drafting departments, and all offices are now air conditioned.

In addition to Mr. Hunt, who is president of Mountain City Foundry & Machine Co. and of Hunt Loom Co., officials of the company are Mrs. Yvonne Hunt, secretary; Emil V. Wilson, sales manager; and B. M. Cooper, plant superintendent.

Mr. Hunt believes the test of the great textile industry lies in its ability

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The Tennant System for your mill will be individually selected, planned and arranged for your specific needs. Assures best results . . . saves you time and expense. ASK FOR A REPRESENTATIVE TO CALL. No obligation.

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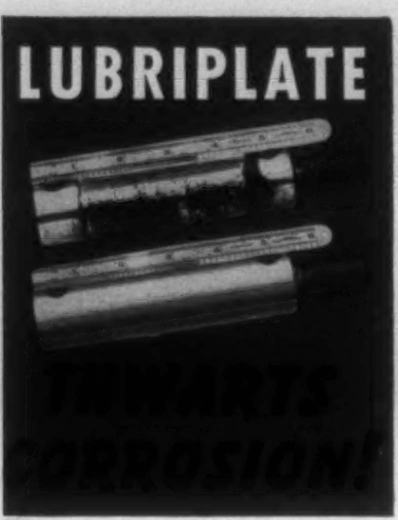
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These originally identical shackle pins from a ten ton truck were used in a comparative lubrication test for a period of one year. A well known conventional lubricant was used on the upper pin. Note the pitting from corrosion, also the excessive wear. LUBRIPLATE was used on the lower pin. Its surface remained bright and true as when the test began, proof that LUBRIPLATE is different . . . better.

LUBRIPLATE Lubricants definitely reduce friction and wear to a minimum. They lower power costs and prolong the life of equipment to an infinitely greater degree. LUBRIPLATE arrests progressive wear.

LUBRIPLATE Lubricants protect machine parts against the destructive action of rust and corrosion. This feature alone puts LUBRIPLATE far out in front of conventional lubricants.

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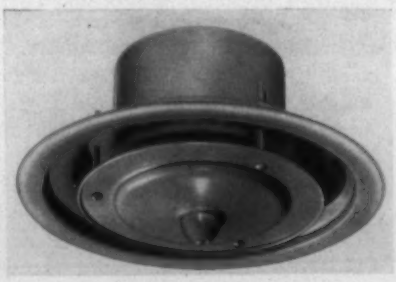
to keep abreast of fast-changing world conditions, political, economic and mechanical. He thinks of the Mountain City plant as an organization of craftsmen and engineers whose function is to contribute to the development of new products and new processes which will help the textile industry progress.

Kno-Draft Air Diffuser Controls Direction, Volume

The Kno-Draft Adjustable Air Diffuser (see cut) offers control of all direction and air volume in every unit, according to its manufacturer, W. B. Connor Engineering Corp., New York City. The center or lower element of the diffuser may be dropped or raised to provide any angle of air discharge from vertical to horizontal. A cylindrical sleeve-type damper within the neck of the device regulates the air volume uniformly by opening or constricting the outlet aperture, without, at constant static pressure, either affecting velocity or diffusion pattern. Both adjustments are made externally.

This two-way control has proved advantageous in many textile and industrial installations. In order to avoid drafts, where ceilings or ducts are low, the center element is lowered for an air discharge parallel to the duct. At other times it may be desirable to force cooled air directly into machines. This is easily accomplished by raising the center element and thus forcing the air downward at the proper angle.



New Eriez Magnetic Pulley Completely Self-Energized

The first completely self-energized magnetic pulley requiring no electric current to generate a magnetic field is now being commercially produced by Eriez Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa. The Eriez permanently magnetized pulley is said to perform an excellent tramp iron re-

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moval job on textile material of all kinds when installed at the end of conveyor belts feeding the first piece of high-speed equipment, and over slow conveyor belts and wood slatted aprons feeding cutters, choppers and waste machines. Rayon processors will use the new device to clean "crumb" ahead of churns. The unit will work effectively through belts of rubber, canvas, leather or any other non-magnetic material, thereby performing automatic separation. Moisture, heat or cold does not affect its operating efficiency. Other advantages are that it always operates at top efficiency as the permanent magnetic strength is not affected by electric current variations, and that it virtually eliminates operation and manitenance costs. Complete information is furnished in bulletin 501-A, which Eriez will send upon request.

Textile Specialties Are Described In Booklet

A 30-page booklet, *Textile Specialties,* recently has been offered to the industry in the South through the Charlotte, N. C., office of the American Cyanamid Co. The booklet gives a brief description of the principal specialties for the textile industry manufactured by the firm. Covered in the booklet are wetting and surface active agents, penetrants and dyeing auxiliaries, softeners, finishing oils, soluble waxes, water repellent compounds and sizing compounds.

Institute Report Explains Effect Of New Labor Law

The effect of the new Labor-Management (Taft-Hartley) Act upon employers, unions and employees is set forth in practical terms in *How to Operate Under the New Labor Law,* a timely report published by the Labor Relations Institute of New York City. The report is more than an analysis of the new law governing employer-employee relations; it views the new statutes against the background of the Wagner Act, now largely superseded, and measures its effect in states which have even more restrictive state laws. It tells in what ways management's position is improved and strengthened; what individual rights previously denied to workers now can be exercised by the latter; sets forth the new limitations placed on unions, and outlines the added powers accruing to govern-

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. . . . We Have Both

We are not in the business of selling warp sizes—and that alone. A chemical solution does you no good until it becomes a solution to your problem — and that's where you profit by the practical, down-to-earth experience of the North service man.

Your own staff and the North man can figure out the problem — and our service takes it on from there. No matter what the emergency, large or small, a phone call or a letter will bring you an experienced man who talks your language — the representative of the speedy, efficient service which has been a North characteristic for nearly half a century.

Among the nation's largest manufacturers of dressings for all warp yarns

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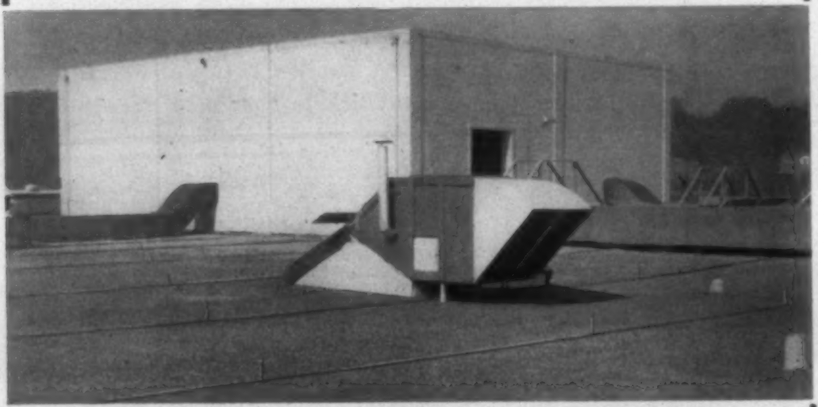
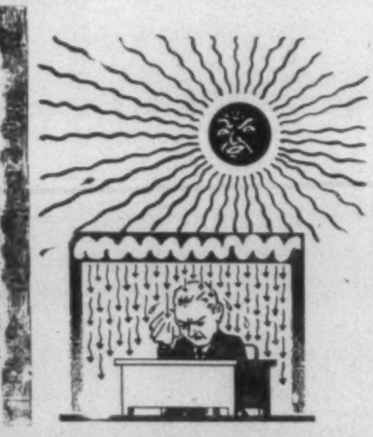
Yes—it's unbelievable but true! The hot rays of the sun are converted into a powerful source of cooling for your buildings, by the "April Showers" system, just as pictured at left. Crazy? Not at all! It does this by covering your roof with a film of moisture at all time. As moisture evaporates, it absorbs heat, thus the hotter the sun, the more efficient your cooling system. This is the first successful application of the principle of "radiant cooling." April Showers cools your roof from 150 degrees to between 73 to 90 degrees, depending on relative humidity.



U. S. PATENT OFFICE, Richmond, showing one-third the area sprayed by AUTOMATIC APRIL SHOWERS SYSTEM.

Without the April Showers System, as at right, your ceiling in summer acts exactly as though it were filled with steam pipes, due to heat absorbed from the roof, which will be as high as 150 degrees. With April Showers intercepting this solar heat, your room temperature is comfortable. There are many other features you'll like about this system—call on us or phone and let us discuss it with you. You'll be glad you did.



GRAY ENGINEERING CO.

347 South Main St. High Point, North Carolina Phone 2600

ment under the law. The manual closes with an excerpted text of the new law. Copies of the manual, priced at $2, may be obtained by non-members of the institute by writing to the latter's headquarters, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N Y.

Water Analysis Covered In Solvay Sales Bulletin

A new 100-page technical bulletin on the analysis of municipal and industrial waters has been announced by Solvay Sales Corp. Designed to present methods suitable for rapid work without undue sacrifice in accuracy, the book contains sections on mineral analysis and stationary boiler water analysis. It also gives information on reagents, indicators and standard solutions, conversion tables, a four-page index and a list of atomic weights. Copies may be obtained without charge by writing to Solvay Sales Corp., Advertising and Sales Promotion Department, 40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y., requesting Solvay Technical and Engineering Service Bulletin No. 11, *Water Analysis.*

Corbomatic Corp. Moves To New Headquarters

Carbomatic Corp., manufacturer of infra-red radiant heat generators, is removing its company headquarters from 117 West 63rd Street, Manhattan, to its own building in the Long Island City section of New York City. Transfer of the shop department to the new Long Island City brick and steel plant situated at 24-81 47th Street, will soon be completed. Removal of other departments, including the executive offices, will follow, although the company expects to maintain a branch sales office in Manhattan. Manufacturing and engineering facilities will be expanded. An enlarged advisory service also is being set up.

New Catalog Is Devoted To Goodrich's Fire Hose

A new catalog section on its industrial fire hose for mill and plant protection has been issued by B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, and is available upon request. The section describes construction of the present product made by the company which it says is the best it has offered in its history of more than 75 years and gives data on its single and double jacket and rubber covered hose, as well as couplings.

New Maintenance Handbook Answers Many Questions

Answers to more than 100 problems inherent in the maintenance and construction of all types of industrial buildings are provided in *Over the Rough Spots,* a 48-page handbook published by Stonhard Co., 403 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. It contains information about floors, walls, foundations, roofs, etc., and has been designed as a guide for building owners and operators in obtaining economical and serviceable maintenance. A free copy of this literature may be obtained upon request to Stonhard.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals Treated In Revised Booklet

A new and revised edition of the booklet, *Physical Properties of Synthetic Organic Chemicals,* has just been issued by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., a unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corp. This 12-page booklet has been designed as a condensed guide for users or organic chemicals. It contains data on applications and physical properties for more than 175 synthetic organic chemicals. The material is presented in tabular form for ready and easy reference. Copies may be obtained without charge by writing to Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. Ask for Form 6136.

Mexican Representative Appointed By Pneumafil

Pneumafil Corp., Charlotte, N. C., has announced the appointment of Tecnotex S. A. of Mexico as its representative for Mexico. Arrangements were finalized during the recent visit of Eduardo Coghlin, technical director of Tecnotex, graduate of Columbia and Manchester Universities. Fernando Casablancas, who developed the well known Casablancas long draft system, is actively connected with Tecnotex and will direct personally the introduction of Pneumafil equipment in Mexico. In England, Casablancas High Draft Co., Ltd., of Stalford is working with the company that manufactures the English Pneumafil system.

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- If you want a new job, if you are seeking someone to fill a position, the classified advertising department of Textile Bulletin is ready to help. The classified section is read by both employees and employers.

- Firms having textile mill equipment for sale also find Textile Bulletin classified advertisements valuable in establishing business contacts.

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RAYON YARN

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Acetate, Viscose, Bemberg 50, 55, 65, 75, 100, 120, 150, 300 Denier.

Or will exchange for other yarns.

Write "Rayon," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED

Overseer of Cloth Room, Large Coarse Goods Cotton Mill, Northeast Alabama.

Write "Clothroom," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

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They are not bulky nor unwieldy and do not twist in the hands.

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POSITION OPEN

in North Carolina Vocational Textile School, Belmont, N. C., for Head Instructor Weaving and Designing, also Head Instructor Machine Shop work. Immediate employment.

Write N. C. Vocational Textile School, Belmont, N. C.

POSITION WANTED

Overseer of weaving and slashing. 25 years' experience on Jacquard machine; plain and fancy weave. Married, sober, and can furnish best of references. Now employed but desire to make change.

Write "CUH," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Job as Overseer of Weaving or Cloth Room; 30 years' experience; I. C. S. course; cotton classer; engineer. Sober, good habits. Will prove ability and worth. Write "WLB," P. O. Box 122, Malvern, Ark.

WANTED—Position as General Overseer. Experienced on carding, spinning, twisting, winding and finishing. Prefer Alabama or vicinity. Employed. Address "Alabama," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

Young man, now employed as overseer of weaving with large mill wishes to hear from reliable mill in South Carolina or Georgia needing A-1 weave room man. Write "Weaver," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—Position as Overseer of Weaving or Designer by practical weave room man experienced on plain and fancy. References as to character and ability. Address "Ability," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

CARDROOM Second Hand with years of experience with big mill would like to make change. Can manage help. Sober; no bad habits. Now employed. Can give good references. Write "Cardroom," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or overseer of carding on plain weave. 30 years' practical experience as assistant and overseer of carding; good help manager; 53 years old; sober and dependable. Can furnish best of references. Write "L. D. M.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Job as overseer finishing on cotton goods or napping. 27 years' experience. Can give references. Write "NAP," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

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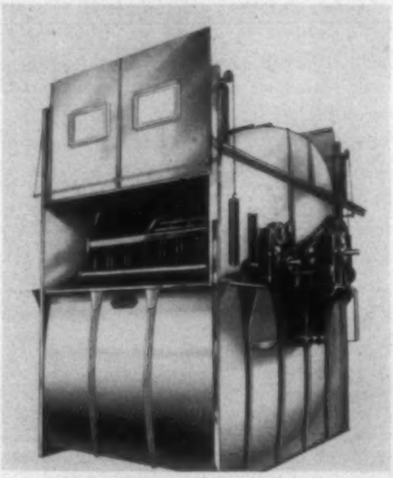
1—Vertical Cleaner with Condenser Section complete.
1—Bale Breaker Feeder.
1—40" Picker with Kirschner Beaters.
1—Horizontal Cleaner or No. 12 Coilers.
12—Deliveries Drawing with 12" Coilers.
1,000—12" x 36" Cans.
2—12 x 6 Slubbers.
4—Spinning Frames, 2½" rings, 3¾" gauge.
4—Spinning Frames, 2¾" or 3" rings, 4" gauge.
1—6" Ring Twister.

Give all details in first letter.

Write "Machinery," care Textile Bulletin,
P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

Rodney Hunt Offers New Washer And Dye Kettle

The new Rodney Hunt Combination Washer and Dye Kettle, of all stainless steel construction, is said to have all of the features and advantages of the most modern dye kettle, together with the latest developments in washer construction, combined in one machine. It is claimed that the new machine is specially advantageous in plants handling light weight woolen and worsted fancies and blends. The scouring operation is particularly enhanced by the all stainless steel construction of the machine.



The manufacturers state that a considerable saving in time and labor is acquired because the scouring, washing and dyeing operations can be performed without removing the goods from the machine. It is also claimed that the Wring-Master pneumatic controls on the squeeze rolls assure exact regulation and permit maximum pressure for most effective washing. Complete details and information will be supplied upon request to Rodney Hunt Machine Co., 47 Mill Street, Orange, Mass.

The human heart pumps enough blood in an hour to equal more than three times the weight of the body.

The modern public health movement started in 1842 in England with a report on the sanitary condition of the laboring population.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS OPEN:–

Sales manager for chemicals; plant manager tricot underwear mill; cotton mill superintendents; cotton waste plant superintendent; assistant superintendent bleachery; time study engineers; overseers for cotton spinning; overseer cotton carding and spinning second shift, $60 week and bonus; sewing room supervisor; boss knitters; overseer folding, pressing and packing, underwear mills; cotton cloth room overseer; foreman examining, tubing and folding, synthetic yarn fabrics; overseer cotton carding; master mechanic, plant engineer and assistant plant engineer, and many others.

Charles P. Raymond Service, Inc.   294 Washington Street, Boston 8, Mass.

Over 45 years confidential Employment Service for Textile Mills. We Invite correspondence with employers seeking new personnel and with executives seeking new positions.

The Road Ahead For Cotton

(Continued from Page 18) be taken off hoe handles and more pick sacks should be taken off aching backs. We must move in that direction.

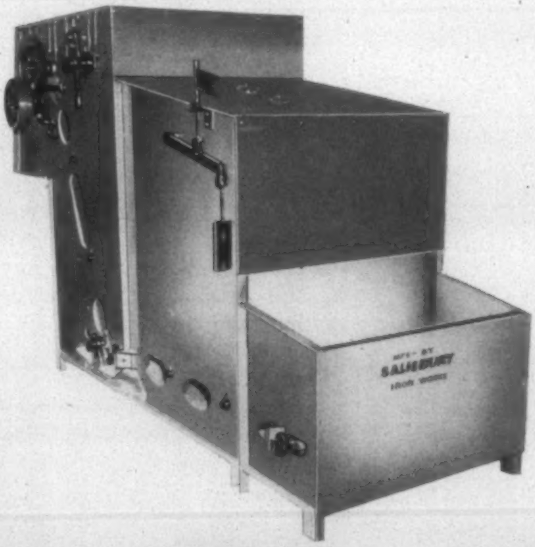
Now let me turn to our other major competitor—synthetic fibers—just long enough to give you a summary of a study on the growth of that industry recently released by our Southern Regional Laboratory in New Orleans. Until about 1935, rayon was the only synthetic fiber in commercial production in this country. Its consumption in this country doubled during the war and now is the equivalent of over two million bales of cotton each year.

In 1940—just prior to the war—the consumption of all other synthetic fibers in this country amounted to only 4½ million pounds—the equivalent of about 10,000 bales of cotton. In succeeding years it rose to 11 million pounds, 24 million pounds, 37 million, 47 million, 49 million and finally last year to 53 million pounds. It's still small in comparison to the total market, but that phenomenal rate of growth gives leaders in the cotton industry considerable apprehension. Already U. S. consumption of these new synthetic fibers other than rayon greatly exceeds that of silk or flax. Among these fibers are nylon, vinyon, aralac, saran and glass fibers. Other synthetic fibers made from soybeans and from acrylate resins are now in pilot plant stage.

These figures do not include the competition from paper which, next to rayon, is cotton's greatest competitor. It is finding increasing use for bags—particularly sugar, cement and fertilizer bags—as well as for towels, handkerchiefs, napkins, window shades, plastics and even twine. Recently, I saw it being used for window drapes in Washington and getting very good reception—even from sophisticated housekeepers. In a sense, this competition from synthetic fibers is a healthy thing for the cotton industry, because it offers a challenge. Never before has cotton been forced to pace itself with such a fast-moving rival. From now on we must do our best to give the consumer what he wants at the best possible price, for that is exactly what the synthetic fiber people are doing. We know that sales of textiles made from synthetic fibers are increasing day by day, and we know the reason: streamlined merchandising, competitive prices, and fruitful research. These are the grounds on which cotton must compete. The consumer's dollar is an impartial judge in competition. Cotton is a strong and versatile fiber—but we must prove that point in thousands of ways to the final judge, the consumer. I firmly believe, and I am sure you do, that if we fully develop cotton's competitive possibilities, it should more than hold its own in any company.

In summary, let me repeat that the road ahead for cotton is primarily what we make it. We now have a good base with which to start. We are rid of our price-depressing surpluses. We have regained—temporarily, at least—a sizable portion of the foreign markets. We have gotten a post-war advantage over synthetic fibers in many foreign countries. But let us be continually aware that cotton can price itself out of the market and thus lose ground to both synthetic fibers and foreign cotton.

Through research, mechanization, and hard work, the



MODEL S BF-1

ALSO MODEL F-5

Loom Beams

SALISBURY ENCLOSED BLENDING FEEDER

Model S BF-1 Salisbury Enclosed Cotton Blendng Feeder is used for the processing of cotton, wool, and synthetics.

This machine has been designed by textile engineers long experienced in the development and operation of machinery for the textile industry. Salisbury Blending Feeders are precision manufactured of the finest quality materials and workmanship to render long and dependable service with a minimum of maintenance and operational cost.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

The Salisbury Enclosed Blending Feeder has a heavy fabricated steel frame which makes it a rugged, durable, and trouble free unit. All gears and chains are covered with guards for safety.

Oilite bronze self-aligning bearings are used throughout, eliminating oil leakage and assuring clean fibres.

Provisions are made for the installation of automatic sprinkler head and vacuum lines. All usable waste fibres may be reclaimed from waste container.

Salisbury Blending Feeders are designed to allow installation of kick-off roll or combing attachment.

The machine may be used in a blending line or in combination with a picker.

This model is provided with ample storage space. This facilitates better blending of various fibres and requires less attention from the operator.

Model S BF-1 as shown is equipped with a lower or front apron which extends outside the storage chamber of the machine and has a small bin into which the raw material is placed by the operator. It is then carried into the storage chamber on the conveyor apron. This model also has a combing attachment as standard equipment.

This machine is manufactured of the finest material and workmanship and has proven its worth by satisfactory, trouble free operation.

SALISBURY IRON WORKS, INC.

SALISBURY, N. C.

cotton industry should be able to meet this competition and move ahead into a long period of prosperity. But this will require complete and energetic co-operation of all segments of the industry. There is a job for everyone—the farmer, the ginner, the buyer, the manufacturer, the exporter, the research workers, and the industry organizations. The cotton industry must marshall its forces behind a sound, far-reaching program. This industry must show the same vigor, the same initiative and the same spirit of aggression that have become the hallmarks of American business. We must continually keep our eyes on the problem and our shoulders to the wheel. Wise and courageous leadership will continue to be needed in the years ahead.

Vision For The Job In Industry

(Continued from Page 26) indicate the financial advantage of professional eye care. In almost every instance, the increased production which follows far more than pays the cost of the professional attention received. This inceased production is of just as much value to the company as it is to the employee, because whenever greater production is achieved by an employee, the unit costs of manufacture are decreased.

An industrial vision program based on a fact finding system of setting visual standards is thus seen to result in benefits to everyone associated with the program. Production is increased and therefore both management and employees gain financially. Employees in need of professional eye attention are identified, urged to seek the needed help, and are better adapted to their work as a result. Industrial management realizes—often for the first time—that ophthalmic counsel and ophthalmic attention are necessary for the most successful job performance of the employees. Once this fact has been realized by management, steps are often taken to seek and employ a professional ophthalmic consultant on a whole or part-time basis. When management seeks the professional man, the latter may operate in a truly professional capacity. When his services are *sought* (which very frequently occurs after the installation of a program of the type described) he has quite a different professional status than occurs if *he* seeks professional consulting work in an industrial plant.

Management and employees alike are becoming more and more conscious of the importance of good vision and good seeing. By rendering a service that will meet the industrial need, i. e., by considering vision for the job, and by visually adapting employees to the work upon which their livelihood depends, the ophthalmic professions will continue to gain confidence and acceptance by industrial management and employees.

---

1. From Joseph Tiffin and S. E. Wirt. "Near vs. Distance Visual Acuity in Relation to Success on Close Industrial Jobs." *Supplement to Transactions of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology*. June, 1944, pp. 9-16.

2. N. C. Kephart. "An Example of Increased Production Through an Industrial Vision Program." *Optical Journal and Review of Optometry*, Vol. LXXXIII, 1946, pp. 31-34.

3. S. E. Wirt. "Eye Care Increases Earnings of Electric Solderers." *Optometric Weekly*, Vol. XXXVII, 1946, pp. 1091-1094.

4. N. C. Kephart. "An Analysis of Professional Eye Care and Industrial Efficiency." *Transactions of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology*, Vol. L., 1946, pp. 166-170.

Cutting Salt Cost At Cannon Mills

(Continued from Page 38) buildings, they are tied together with a by-pass so that either dye house may draw brine from either Lixator. Each one has a storage tank in

IMPORTANCE OF MATERIALS HANDLING

Production is materials in motion. The handling of materials in a plant averages from 25 to 40 per cent of production costs. Handling and rehandling add nothing to the value of the finished goods, and must be considered direct overhead costs.

MECHANIZATION OF MATERIALS HANDLING

Horsepower is cheaper than manpower for most handling tasks, as well as faster, safer*, and more efficient. Put more men in productive jobs by mechanized lifting, moving and stacking.

- Floor trucks, lift-trucks, skids, portable elevators for miscellaneous handling
- Electric trucks for flexible, safe, fast carrying and tiering
- Conveyors for continuous flow of materials
- Tramrail, cranes, automatic dispatch systems for overhead handling

*SAFETY NOTE: It is estimated that approximately 25% of lost-time accidents in this country are directly attributed to materials handling accidents, which in 1944 cost an estimated $60,000,000.00—an important consideration in favor of mechanized materials handling in addition to savings in handling costs.

WE ARE MATERIALS HANDLING SPECIALISTS, WITH 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE TO BACK OUR RECOMMENDATIONS. LET US ENGINEER YOUR NEXT MATERIALS HANDLING REQUIREMENT.

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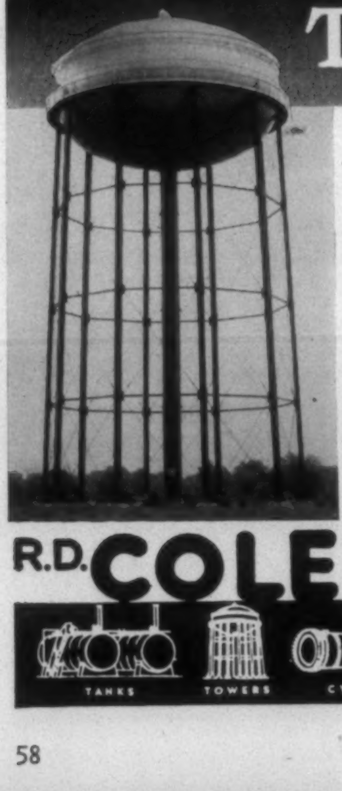


For over 80 years, we have been furnishing industry and municipalities with dependable elevated steel tanks. We design, fabricate, and erect, in capacities from 5,000 to 2,000,000 gals., with hemispherical, ellipsoidal, or conical bottoms.

Write for prices, stating capacity, height to bottom, and location.

R.D. COLE MFG. CO. ESTABLISHED 1854
Newnan Ga.

TANKS TOWERS CYLINDERS VESSELS

which saturated brine is stored and from which it is pumped to the expansion tanks as needed.

In any plant that uses it, Lixate brine invariably saves money and reduces salt costs. To begin with, rock salt costs less than evaporated salt. In addition to that, experience in many companies throughout the textile industry indicates that, when saturated brine is used, the labor saving in salt handling alone amounts to $1 a ton for every ton of salt used. Although it was not the case at Cannon Mills when dry salt was added to the baths, in many plants dry salt has to be stored at some distance from its points of use, a disadvantage that increases the difficulty of hauling it to the machines. Men have to be diverted from other work to this job. Aisles and elevators are frequently blocked by salt wagons during the process. Invariably some salt is spilled and wasted. While any one of these factors may not appear to represent much waste in itself, experience throughout the industry has shown that taken together for a year they add up to an impressive total of waste that is all the more impressive because it is eliminated automatically when Lixate brine is substituted for dry salt.

Still another saving occurs automatically in any plant using Lixate brine because brine goes farther than dry salt; less of it is required to exhaust the dye. Operating experience in many plants, for example, reveals that at least 12 per cent of the amount of dry salt required to exhaust the dye bath can be saved when saturated brine is used, because of the greater efficiency of brine in the bath. All of it is used as an exhausting agent, whereas with dry salt an excess must be added to achieve the small result. One gallon of saturated brine contains 2.65 pounds of salt in solution but as an exhausting agent it is equivalent to three pounds of dry salt. For every 100 gallons of Lixate brine used, therefore, only 265 pounds of rock salt are required to accomplish the same dye exhaustion as 300 pounds of dry salt.

In addition to such economies, Lixate brine makes it possible to follow dye formulas easily and exactly. Although it may seem to be a simple matter to add an exact amount of dry salt to the bath, it is at times an almost impossible task, because dry salt varies so greatly by weight and by volume. Even though a plant operator may take the greatest possible care to measure salt accurately in a shovel, bucket or similar container, it is difficult, if not impossible to do it, because salt varies so greatly in degree of compaction—as much as from ten to 20 pounds difference per cubic foot between loose and compacted dry salt. A certain type of fine salt, for example, weighs 66 pounds per cubic foot loose, 77 pounds packed, 84 pounds heavy packed, and if absorbed moisture further aids compaction, the dried salt weight goes up to 92 pounds per cubic foot. A bucket of loose salt will have much less salt in it than a bucket of compacted salt.

Because salt is deliquescent, its weight also varies from time to time, depending upon the humidity, length of storage, and varying bulk and area of the stock pile. As a result it is also impossible to measure salt accurately by weight. Kiln-dried salt in a stock pile may contain from .05 to 5.0 per cent moisture, and it may change from one figure to another within 48 hours. As a result, 100 pounds of "salt" may actually contain five pounds of moisture. Air-dried salt varies even more in weight. When saturated brine is used, however, such considerations as these become unimportant, because every gallon of saturated brine contains the exact quantity of 2.65 pounds of salt.

Waterproofing Item Woven From Fiberglas

An inorganic, rot-proof waterproofing membrane consisting of an open-mesh fabric woven of fiberglas yarns is announced by Lexington Supply Co., Cleveland, Ohio. The basic fiberglas yarns are manufactured by Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Toledo, Ohio. The membrane is designed for roofing applications, for waterproofing brick or concrete walls above or below grade, and for many other waterproofing jobs in the construction industry. The open mesh permits full impregnation by the waterproofing compound. The impregnated fabric adheres firmly to rough or irregular surfaces, molding itself to the contours.

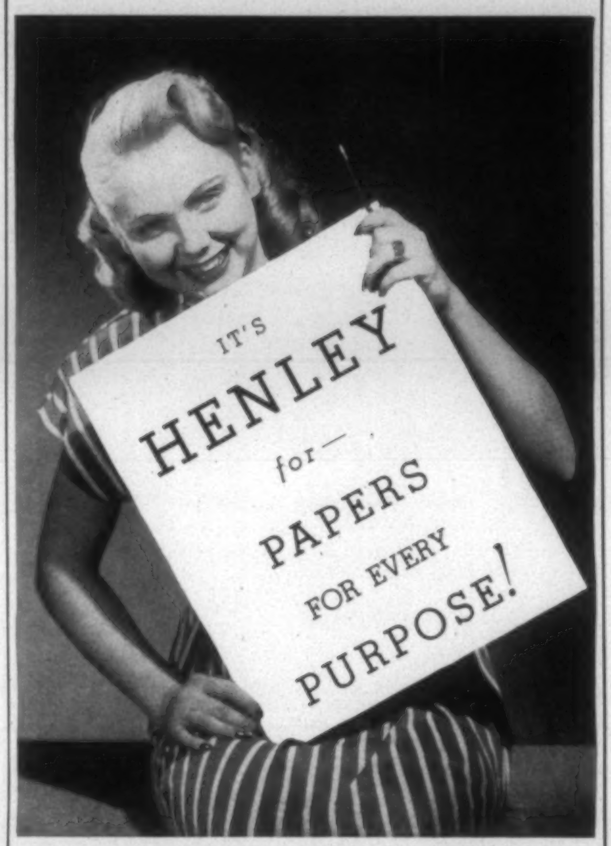
Since the life of any waterproofing application is only as long as that of the membrane, the fact that the glass yarns cannot rot is a major consideration. Of equal importance is the imperviousness of the glass yarns to charring or burning when hot coal tar and asphalt bitumens are mopped on. Since glass cannot absorb moisture, the glass fibers do not conduct moisture into the waterproofing compound or serve as wicks to permit escape of the volatile oils essential to durability. Thus, the use of glass yarns extends the life of the application. The new-type membrane is sold by Lexington Supply Co. under the trade name Glasfab. Glasfab has a strength factor in the warp of 64 pounds per inch-wide strip, and 92 pounds in the filling per inch-wide strip. Thread count is 24 threads per inch for both the warp and the filling.

Chemical Exposition Is Drawing Attention

Widespread interest has developed in the 21st Exposition of Chemical Industries denoting unusual activity in industrial planning and the projection of new enterprises far into the future. Although the exposition will not be held until Dec. 1-6, space reservations already assure the complete occupancy of four floors of Grand Central Palace, New York City, where the exposition will take place. Two noteworthy factors in the outlook are the increased number of inquiries from prospective exhibitors being received by the management and the greater number of former exhibitors making applications for more space than heretofore.

The display of processing equipment will be more comprehensive than usual, it is stated, with many new developments to be disclosed. Raw and fabricated materials, standard mill units, such as valves and piping, shafting pulleys, belts, clutches and couplings, transmissions, conveyors, motors, pumps and others will be shown in great variety.

Chemical industries and chemical processes used in connection with the operation of mechanical industries afford applications of interest to visitors from almost every branch of productive activity. Equipment suitable for some part of almost every kind of manufacturing plant will be found in the roster of exhibits. Against its background of machinery and manufacturing equipment, however, the Chemical Exposition is famed for its revelation of the latest products of research and development in the field of chemistry itself. Here, the remarkably accelerated progress of the past few years is rapidly being brought to light. Only accredited visitors will be admitted to the exposition under the invitation and registration system of attendance control. This excludes sightseers and the general public, insuring better attention and more complete opportunities for study of the exhibits. Charles F. Roth is manager of the exposition and E. K. Stevens associate manager.



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Issue Supplement To Army Thread Color Card

At the request of the Quartermaster General of the U. S. Army, the Textile Color Card Association has issued Supplement No. 1 to the United States Army Standard Color Card, revised 1945, fourth edition, for the official standardized shades of olive drab, khaki and drab sewing threads.

The two new colors in this supplement, which are portrayed in thread tassels, are designated as Shade K (U. S. Army Russet), Cable No. 66025, and Shade L (U. S. Army Slate Blue), Cable No. 66026. The former is used for sewing Army Russet leather, which is a standard color for all leather products authorized by the War Department, and the latter is used for sewing slate blue worsted shirting material for West Point cadets. Supplement 1, containing the above two shades, as well as the revised 1945, fourth edition of the U. S. Army Thread Color Card, showing six shades, may be obtained from the Textile Color Card Association.

Work Of Independent Labs Listed In Report

Contributions of independent scientific laboratories in the development of dyestuffs, finishes and flammability research are noted in a report of the American Council of Commercial Laboratories carried in a recent issue of the Service Bulletin of the United States Testing Co., Inc. The report notes the development of a line of identifying dyestuffs to distinguish various sizes and grades of yarn as it is being processed, pointing out that practically all textile yarns that are twisted by silk, rayon or nylon throwsters now use these tints. Development of methods for finishing sheer fabrics so that they will not shrink when washed by the consumer and development work on resins and chlorination processes for controlling the shrinkage of wool materials also is mentioned.

Slowinske Discusses Water-Repellent Fabrics

Doubling a water-repellent fabric much more than doubles its rain resistance but backing an outerwear treated fabric with a non-repellent lining greatly reduces the garment's effectiveness, George Slowinske of the Fine Chemicals Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. said June 23, in describing results of tests on rainwear. He also revealed that reversing treated sateen doubled its water resistance and that laundering improved the tested garment's ability to impede water penetration.

Mr. Slowinske spoke at the National Rainwear Manufacturers Association's second annual rainwear sales convention at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, under the auspices of the water repellency committee of the Textile Fabric Association. He emphasized the importance of such rain tests to manufacturers in their selection of fabrics and design and construction of rainwear garments. "This is the first time we have a reliable laboratory test which has been correlated with the actual performance of rainwear garments," he said. "We found, surprising as it may seem, that reversing treated sateen fabrics, so the shiny or sateen side was inside, doubled its water repellency. We don't know why it should, and we don't know why laundering should improve the penetration resistance of Army sateen. All we do know is that those are the facts we found.

"I want to emphasize that our work has indicated strongly that we still have a great deal to learn about rainwear fabrics. It is true that we know that some fabrics are good and some are bad—but we don't know why. When we do know, better fabrics will undoubtedly be made for rainwear garments. We can then proceed with more confidence in the fabrics and in testing them in the laboratory. We found that double thicknesses of rainwear greatly improved its water resistance. The inner fabric could be either the same fabric or lining fabric, provided it was treated. We also found that inclusion of absorbent thread or trimming fabric will result in a serious decrease of protection afforded by a garment. It is necessary to render water-repellent any seam binding. All thread also should be treated. As a result of these tests we found that the resistance of a layer of water-repellent fabric is markedly influenced by the repellency of the supporting surface. It is our conviction that for maximum rain resistance all linings should be either omitted or rendered water repellent.

"The laundering tests were particularly surprising. The fabric was the well-known nine-ounce Army sateen, and 22,000 yards were processed. Samples were taken at regular, spaced intervals. The samples were tested with the Rain Tester, using a pressure head of six feet on the nozzle. The average leakage was eight grams of water. But then we subjected the samples to three severe launderings. To our surprise we found that the samples were improved in penetration resistance by the launderings. The average leakage decreased to four grams. The possibility of experimental error was remote, since the values in each case were averages of 33 determinations made on 11 samples spaced throughout the 22,000-yard run. The sateen had been Sanforized after treatment with the repellent. Consequently, it is not believed that the improvement produced by the repeated launderings was a result of fabric shrinkage. Actually the air resistance as measured with a Densometer was markedly decreased by the launderings, indicating that the fabric had become more open or less dense.

"Consequently, the results suggested very strongly that the laundering operations had produced a change in the character of the fabric which made it more resistant to water penetration. Therefore, it is very probable that analysis of fabric structures by other means might develop information which could be used to produce such an improvement in rain resistance during the various stages of yarn and fabric manufacture." A model of the Du Pont rain tester was on display at the convention.

June Acetate Rayon Yarn Shipments Decline

Principally as a result of a strike at one of the plants of the largest acetate producer, acetate rayon yarn shipments during June declined 27 per cent below those of the previous month, according to the July *Rayon Organon,* statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Reduced acetate shipments were chiefly responsible for a loss in total rayon filament yarn deliveries for the month of ten per cent. Yarn shipments totaling 53,800,000 pounds, however, were four per cent over June, 1946. Rayon staple shipments in June amounting to 15,400,000 pounds were 16 per cent below the previous month. The total figure comprised 12,300,000 pounds of viscose and 3,100,000 pounds of acetate staple.

For the first six months of 1947, however, both acetate yarn and viscose-cupra yarn shipments were seven per cent over the corresponding period in 1946. Shipments of staple

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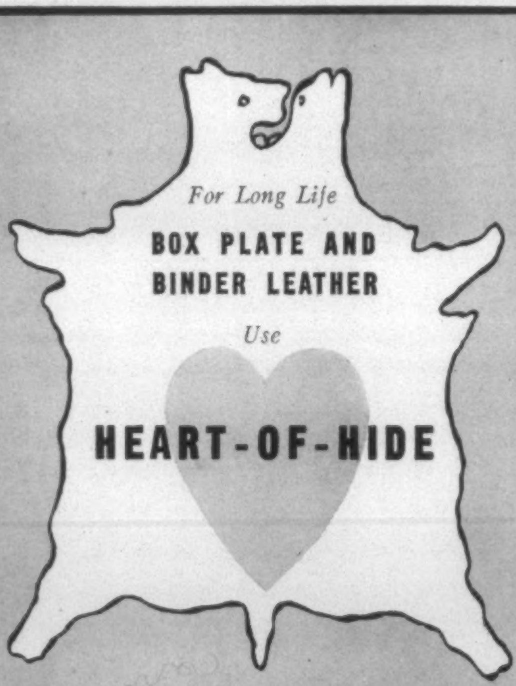

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in the six-month period were 11 per cent above the corresponding period last year. Viscose staple in the January-June period showed an increase of nine per cent and acetate staple was up 17 per cent. The domestic rayon staple supply during the first six months of 1947 was augmented by imports estimated to be 23,500,000 pounds, the *Organon* points out. Thus the total staple available from January through June, 1947, is computed to be 121,800,000 pounds, 20 per cent over the supply available in the same period last year, and 44 per cent over the first six months in 1945.

Current imports of rayon staple exceed those of any period in history, according to the *Organon*. Actual receipts from abroad in the first five months of the year amounted to 21,172,000 pounds, the largest volume ever imported in a similar period. This figure exceeds the five-month total in the 1939 record year by 25 per cent and those of the January-May period of 1946 by 112 per cent. "This rate of imports at about a million pounds per week, when added to domestic shipments, was in contrast with the seasonal softness of the spun rayon fabric market over the past several months," the *Organon* states. "The net effect of this situation has been a building up of foreign rayon staple stocks in this country. It is probable that the sharply reduced level of May imports reflects this stock condition." Chief suppliers of rayon staple being imported by the United States are Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Shipments from Finland and France have been sizable but irregular, while those received from Great Britain and Italy, the large pre-war suppliers, have been very small.

Production of rayon, nylon, silk and related broad woven gray goods during the first quarter of 1947, averaged 37,700,000 linear yards, a new record operating rate which exceeded the previous peak established during the second quarter of 1946 by six per cent. Computed on a quarterly basis, it is revealed that the January-March output was 490,000,000 linear yards. Stocks of gray cloth in the hands of weavers at the end of March aggregated 33,100,000 yards, an increase of seven per cent over the stock on hand at the end of December. In relation to output, however, the gray goods supply at the end of the first quarter was less than one week's production. Inventories of rayon yarn held by weavers totaled 33,300,000 pounds at the end of March, 1947, compared to 32,600,000 pounds at the close of 1946. The increase was entirely in acetate yarn, with the March 31 stock amounting to 14,000,000 pounds being nearly 1,000,000 pounds over the year-end level. Viscose-cupra yarn stocks, on the other hand, declined slightly during the first quarter, the March figure being 19,300,000 pounds as against 19,500,000 pounds held on Dec. 31.

Sees Slow Recovery Of Textiles In Europe

N. S. W. Vanderhoef, president of Textile Export Association of the United States, recently returned to this country after a two-month tour of Western Europe which included Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. His impressions of conditions in specific countries, pertaining to their textile industries, follows:

Great Britain—Coal is still the number one problem and there is every indication that even essential industries such as cotton textiles and rayon goods will have their supplies of fuel rigidly allocated during the coming winter months.

Lancashire mills are still finding it hard to obtain labor, especially women, and are up against the competition of aircraft and electrical goods companies which are housed in modern factories and are in a position to offer more inducements in the way of recreational facilities and plant comforts. It is highly unlikely that cotton textile production in England will approach 1938 levels for a long time to come. France—French mills are also bedevilled by the lack of coal. French textile designers, however, have lost none of their old-time ingenuity and the fabrics they are now turning out are bright and attractive. To my mind, France will continue to hold her own in the high style end of the textile business but there is little likelihood of her competing on a volume basis in world markets as long as current political and economic conditions persist.

Belgium—As most observers have pointed out, Belgium has come a long way on the road toward normalcy. Aside from the country in which the Battle of the Bulge was fought, damage to her industrial centers and farm lands was light. Her mills are operating at a satisfactory rate and her industrialists are shrewdly planning for the future, as witness the customs union with Holland and Luxembourg. Holland—The Hague still shows the result of constant Allied bombing during the period when it was being used as the launching site for buzz bombs. Mills near the German border were badly damaged and are being repaired slowly. While at The Hague, on behalf of the association, I protested the rise in customs duties which will be applied when the union with Belgium and Luxembourg goes into effect. The protest, however, was rejected on the ground that we have never been among the principal suppliers of textiles to that country. Norway—Damage in Norway is confined to the west coast. Like most countries, Norway's supply of dollars is dwindling and she is not generating enough foreign exchange to pay for her essential needs. Sweden—The textile industry in Sweden is still not running at capacity owing to the lack of skilled operatives and the reduction of working hours. Domestic output, as a result, is far short of the country's requirements. Sweden finds it difficult to obtain textiles from her old sources of supply in England and would like to buy more American textiles but finds it hard to obtain dollars.

"In all of the countries I visited," he summarized, "retail prices on textile items are much higher than in the United States with the exception of work garments which are under stringent control and must be sold at prices that often show a loss to mills and manufacturers. In England, of course, textiles are strictly rationed. In all other countries, so-called luxury textiles are sky-high in price and beyond the reach of the average consumer. Strangely enough, some basic textiles, such as Swedish and Dutch cotton yarns, are cheaper than comparable American counts but retail prices on items in which these yarns are used are much higher."

Sign Agreement To Launch Silk Promotion

The International Silk Guild and the United States Commercial Co. recently signed an agreement authorizing the guild to administer a promotional campaign to create increased demand for raw silk and silk products in the trade and with the consumer. The move is understood to be the first ever undertaken by the government to lend financial aid to the promotion of a single commodity, domestic or foreign. Results of the signing of the agreement are not

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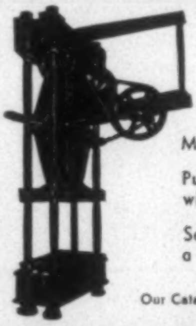

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expected to be felt for some time. First step in the campaign will be the initiation of a broad market survey by the guild and upon this study will depend the exact technique to be used to attract the public toward the purchase of silk.

A large part of the funds to be used in the campaign, estimated at $500,000 for the first year, will be obtained from an adjustment in the discount on selected assortments of silk now sold to the dealers. The 25 cents per pound discount will be reduced to 22½ cents, with the remainder going into the campaign fund. The additional cost of the program will be met by U. S. C. C. from War Department funds derived from the sale of raw silk. Choice of an advertising agency to handle the mechanics of the program has not been made, and may not be made until the survey results are known.

It has been reported that in some trade circles doubt has been expressed concerning the successful outcome of the campaign. However, members of the guild and U. S. C. C. feel that the campaign has a good chance for large success if properly handled, and that silk can thus be restored to a more important place in the textile industry.

Durene Offices In Empire State Building

The Durene Association of America has moved its offices to the Empire State Building, Suite 803, as of July 17, where enlarged quarters will facilitate handling of the quality control program and work in connection with the steadily increasing number of licensees.

The number of manufacturers who have applied for license agreements to use Durene identification in the last six months reflects manufacturer-retailer interest in Durene-branded merchandise, and it is anticipated that more than 180 million "Made of Durene Yarn" labels will be used this year.

Cotton Export Program Is Continued

There will be no halt in the cotton export program, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In announcing the program's continuation department officials said the current export subsidy rate of one-half cent a pound also will remain in effect with respect to notices of sale received by the New Orleans office of the Production and Marketing Administration after June 30. For sales registered under the program after such date, shipments must be made prior to Feb. 1, 1948, officials said.

Textron May Not Acquire English Firm

The proposed acquisition by Textron, Inc., of the Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., of London on terms satisfactory to directors of Textron is "improbable," Royal Little, president, has advised stockholders.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., was owned by 91,538 different stockholders as of June 30, an increase of 3,764 over the number of holders recorded at the close of the first quarter of 1947. There were 73,749 holders of common stock and 22,876 holders of preferred stock as the second quarter ended. These figures include 5,087 holders of more than one kind of stock. More than 40,000 holders were women and every state in the union was represented among Du Pont stockholders.

Laundering Practices Should Be Standardized

Until commercial and home laundering practices are standardized, laboratory tests will be of little value in predicting the washfastness of dyed or printed textiles. This conclusion, which was reached after three years' extensive investigation, was reported by the sub-committee on washfastness at a recent meeting in New York of the research committee of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. The study has shown that inconsistent results are obtained from both commercial laundering and home washing and that there are no standard procedures on which to base laboratory tests. On the other hand, the washfastness tests developed by the A. A. T. C. C. should be helpful to commercial laundries in rating and standardizing their procedures. To date, most of the work of the sub-committee has been under the direction of Charles W. Dorn of J. C. Penney Co., with Charles A. Siebert of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., serving as secretary and more recently as chairman. Work of the sub-committee is to be continued with special attention to abrasive influences in washing.

Progress in the development of a faster olive drab dyeing for the Quartermaster Corps was also reported. Members of the research staff of the association have supervised the preparation by 14 different methods and dyeing by three different methods of over 10,000 yards of material in commercial finishing plants.

Dr. W. E. Coughlin of the Good Housekeeping Institute reported that the committee of dimensional change of textiles is about to start work on woven woolen and worsted fabrics in the New York and Boston areas, and socks in Philadelphia. The committee is working on further dimensional change in cotton and rayon samples supposedly stabilized by the wash fastness committee through repeated launderings. Preparation of a comprehensive treatise on "Methods of Analysis for Textile Laboratories" was reported well underway under a committee headed by Prof. Percival Theel of the Philadelphia Textile Institute. The 1946 year book of the association was reported in process of mailing; and negotiations practically complete for the prompt mailing of a new book each year in August, begining in 1948.

Work is in progress on 21 types of rain resistant cloth, of both Army and civilian constructions, at the National Bureau of Standards, the Southern Regional Research Laboratories, the Du Pont Co., and the association's laboratories in the Lowell Textile Institute.

The executive committee on research headed by J. Robert Bonnar of General Dyestuff Corp., reported that facilities and equipment in the association's laboratories at Lowell Textile Institute have been expanded and improved. At a meeting of the committee held early in June, the future research activities of the association were discussed. It was generally agreed that: (1) Present standard test methods should be kept current both with the times and development of new fibers, and furthermore should be continued further to include correlation with end use; and (2) A. A. T. C. C. should not go into pure or fundamental research when considered on too high a level, but should go into certain projects on an application research level. The consensus was that it would be impossible at present for the A. A. T. C. C. to establish a pilot plant and that facilities of available plants and educational institutions should be made use of.

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Cotton Goods Market

First reactions in the cotton textile industry and raw cotton trade to the government's bullish 1947 cotton acreage estimate were mixed but the impression was widespread that another difficult year for dealers, spinners and weavers seems assured.

The estimate is that the planted acreage totals 21,389,000 or an increase of 17.6 per cent over the acreage of 18,190,000 in 1946 when a crop of 8,640,000 bales was ginned. Analysts of the cotton industry figured that the 1947 acreage, on a basis of average abandonment and yield during the past ten years, should produce about 10,500,000 bales as a minimum.

The carryover at the end of the current crop year on July 31 is expected to be around 3,000,000 bales, composed of a very high percentage of lower grade cotton.

Because of the continued rise in the price of cotton, caused by the acreage report, one of Worth Street's leading houses has withdrawn all offerings of sheetings, drills and twills and will boost prices anywhere from a half cent to a cent and a half a yard.

Drill quotations have remained at former O. P. A. ceiling levels, it is pointed out in Worth Street centers and in the face of higher cotton producers feel a higher price is needed. Other gray cloth quarters, while agreeing that higher prices might well come unless the cotton price climb subsides, point out that it might be wise for mills to sell some drills at present levels before putting increases into effect.

However, mill and selling house circles in New York City are feeling better about the general heavy goods picture. A lot of buyers have been straddling the fence in the hope that a price drop was going to come in cottons. Now, with cotton up, and the possibility that prices on fabrics could go the other way, some trade sources believe a number of these buyers will be coming in shortly to cover on fourth quarter.

Whether they will find these goods available remains as an interesting question, several in the trade point out. Though fourth quarter has not been sold, mills on the other hand have not been disposed to produce for stock with the result that only those buyers having a position will get goods readily.

One house reported that if cotton remains at present levels, it will continue to sell its heavy goods at current quotations but further rises will force higher prices.

It would be wise to continue selling drills at current levels, one selling executive asserted, for until now these goods have hardly been moving at all. One belief was that this higher price move by a leading firm would tend to strengthen those goods being sold at the O. P. A. ceilings.

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Cotton Yarns Market

The Philadelphia yarn trade is fairly satisfied now that prices have just about touched rock-bottom, particularly in the medium-coarse count field. Low prices are still heard and observers admit that yarn is being moved at very low figures, but it is urged that the bulk of the bargain transactions involve the movement of distress yarns, which some trade sources contend are still cluttering up the market.

Mill men say they do not look for resumption of business now until the next crop report comes out Aug. 8. Many of their leading accounts have informed them that future orders will hinge on this report.

Some yarn users who have been preparing a late summer rush of orders from retailers are concerned over the rise in the cotton market, fearing that customers might take one look at the raw cotton set-up and decide to further postpone placing of orders. At the same time, other market observers feel that cotton might recede slightly but still remain strong for some time to come. Such spokesmen contend that carded yarn prices may advance from three to five cents a pound unless cotton breaks suddenly.

Yarn men say they occasionally find customers have managed to shrink yarn inventories to levels set some months back and still hold back on contracting ahead, even when prices are made attractive. Such buyers are sometimes found to be those who took a licking after the first war and have determined to take all precautions to avert a similar outcome this time. Therefore, yarn suppliers contend, such accounts actually are not covering all yarn needs while bending backwards to restrict inventories.

Cognizant of trade reports that one combed yarn spinner has booked through the fourth quarter, several distributors said they had not found combed yarn users interested in such distant coverage. Some buyers have ventured into August and a bit of combed yarn has been sold into September, it was said, but no interest has been observed beyond the latter month.

Buyers are still hesitating about enlarging commitments, it is said, pending more definite signs on future cotton and yarn costs. Despite reports to the contrary, some distributors say they still receive requests to defer deliveries from time to time, where customers have received similar notices from their customers.

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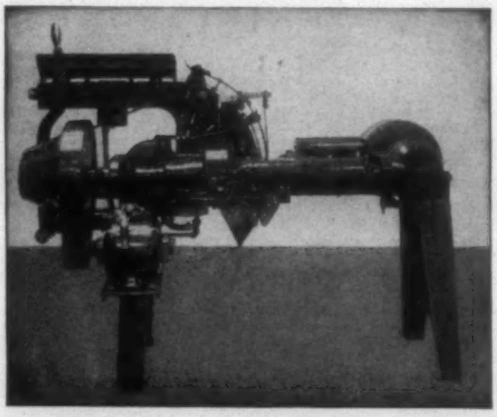

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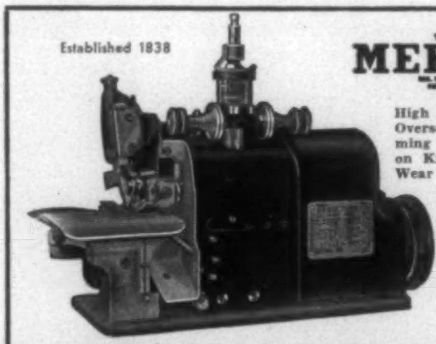

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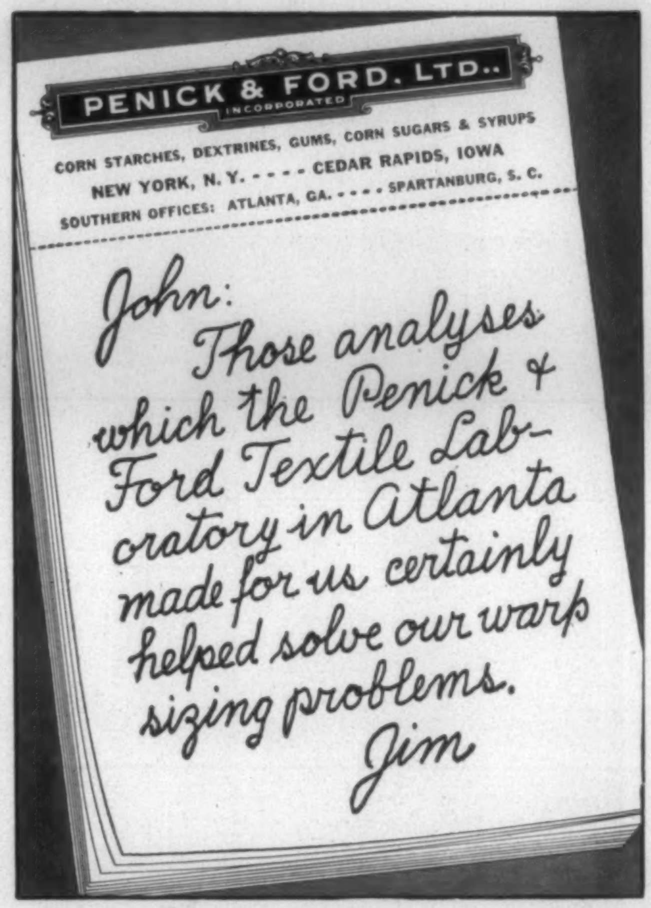

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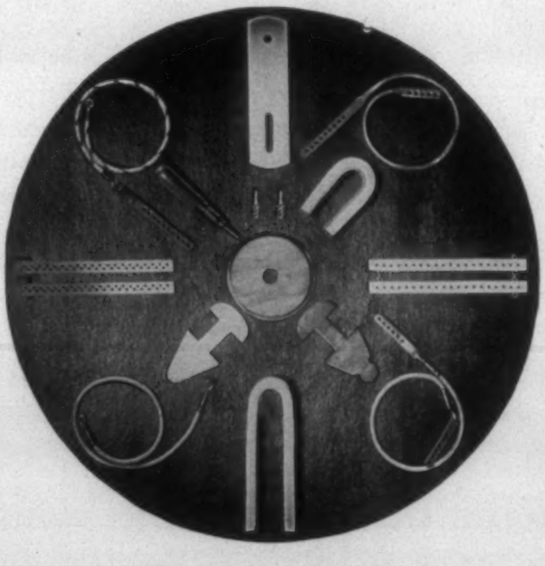

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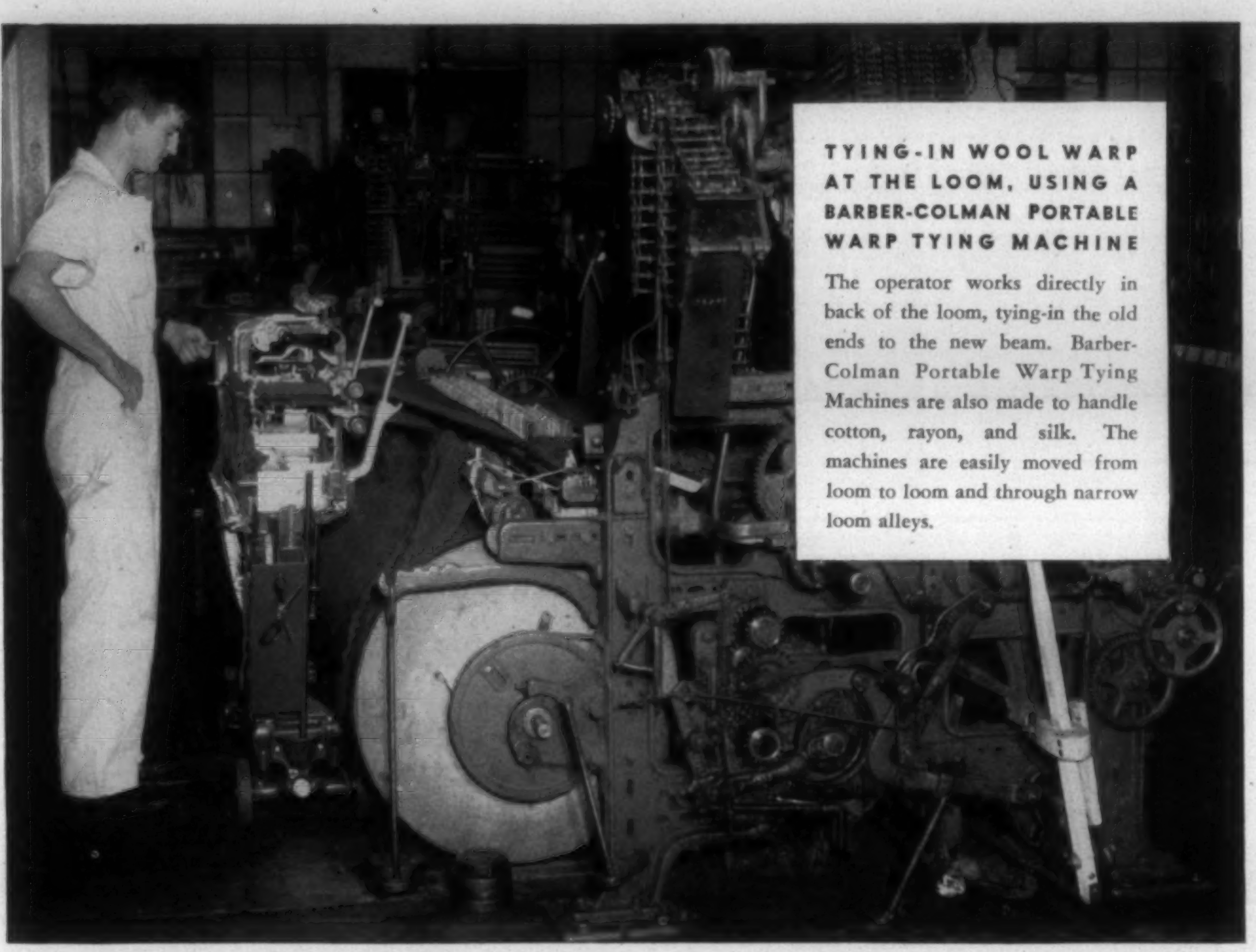

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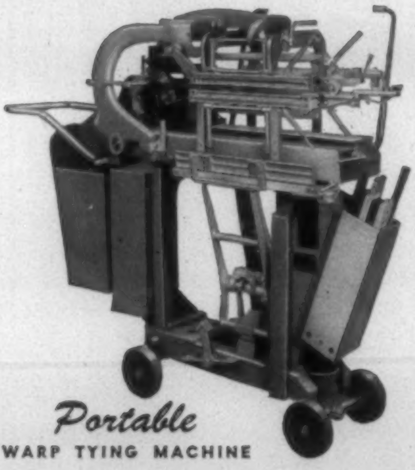

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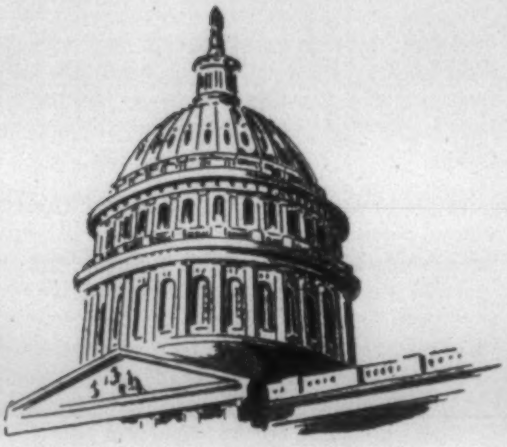
WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]



Both big labor camps are determined on a constitutional test of the new labor law without delay. In doing so they may be riding to the hardest fall in their history. They're duplicating, on a vaster scale, the action of rugged individualists among employers who resisted the Wagner Act in 1935, and faced staggering totals in claims, suits and back wages, when the Supreme Court sustained the law. Ultimately this law will go to the high court for a test. It simply amends a law already upheld by the court. Most employers, with the lesson learned from the Wagner Act decision, are carefully complying with it.

Top A. F. of L. officials have adopted a six-point plan to by-pass the law, the basic provision of which is to write their own mediation machinery into wage contracts, strike out the no-strike pledge, and sidestep the new labor board. This would mean strikes when direct negotiation failed. This will raise the old issue again of whether the right of private contract can run counter to the public interest or national health and safety.

A new wave of wage demands and increases, strike threats, upturns in prices and higher costs all along the line, loom from the new coal wage pact. Lewis, as head of the country's largest and strongest union, sat down with the nation's largest industry, steel, and gave the country its most outstanding illustration of unrestrained monopoly functioning in industrial and labor-management relations. Net result will be hundreds of high-cost mines closing down, possibly permanently, and thousands of miners thrown into other occupations or unemployment.

Effect of the coal pact on the national economy will be more far reaching than produced by any wage pact in the past. There was little that could be called negotiation in it. Lewis and the steel group agreed, and Lewis called in other mine owners, large and small, and told them to sign on the dotted line. The alternative was complete paralysis, and shifting the bulk of coal production to Northern fields.

Lewis chose to take the country by the throat and give it the choice of complete industrial paralysis, another government seizure of mines, and intensified European distress, or pay his price. Mine owners felt that with more government seizure, Lewis would get his demands anyhow. Wage increases and other benefits in the pact are expected to add $500,000,000 a year to steel costs, and $525,000,000 a year to the country's coal bill.

Next in line for a big wage demand are steel workers. Miners are about 20 cents an hour better off than they are. Only a few months ago C. I. O. unions in the big mass production industries settled for about 15 cents an hour more. Lewis' gain of 45 cents an hour makes them look bad. Some unions cannot ask for increases until their contracts can be reopened next year.

Steel voluntarily offered to meet Lewis' wage demands, but he coolly rejected the offer and piled on more. Knowing he had Big Steel across the barrel, he played out his string to drive a hard bargain, and came out with far more than he had asked at the start of negotiations with the mine owners committee. In the past he has bargained only on an industry-wide basis. This time he hit the jackpot by splitting the industry, bargaining with captive mines whose costs can be absorbed in other production, and then nailed the commercial mines that sell in competitive markets to the same high scale.

Steel for an unannounced reason was anxious to buy peace at any price. A few months ago these interests haggled over a few cents an hour increase, and brought on a strike of their own workers. What seems evident is that in raising labor costs to an unprecedented height, steel has made it impossible for itself, or for mine owners, to operate when high demand for steel and coal falls off. Tremendous impetus has been given to the use of substitutes, and survival is believed to exist only by drawing coal and steel into the tightest monopoly the country has seen.

Chairman Hartley says the coal operators have thrown away the legal protections given them by the new labor law. The contract by-passes the new law, ignores the new labor board, and sets up Lewis strategy and caprice as a sole standard. And Lewis gets a control on mine operation that means a life and death grip on the nation's coal supply, and can prohibit either surplus or stockpiling.

Imports and probable effects of the new coal wage contract struck Administration leaders with stunning force. Both independent and commercial miners selling in competitive markets, and industrialists buying in such markets, are informing the President that they will be forced to close down under application of the contract. Truman sought a conference at once looking to a freeze in coal and steel prices, and possibly asking Congress for legislation restoring strict price controls on all coal and steel products. Loudest protests came from automobile makers, railroads, public utilities and independent steel mills.

A. F. of L. has advised all of its unions to disregard the prohibition on expenditures in elections and campaigns, and to continue all past practices. The same provision in the law prohibits corporations from making these expenditures, and if broken down, may make next year's campaign the heaviest in national history in money expended. A. F. of L. holds Congress has no power to make any laws respecting expenditures in campaigns or elections. The unions, in defying the ban on campaign spending, are going squarely up against the constitutional provision making each house in Congress the final judge of its membership. Excessive or illegal spending from any source in behalf of a candidate is certain to raise election contests, and to invoke this basic provision in Congress.

N. L. R. B. has told its aides to clear their desks of 4,300 pending cases, so it can go out of business and make way for the new labor board. Regional and field offices are instructed not to accept employer charges of unfair labor practices against unions until Aug. 22, when this section of the law becomes effective.

John Lewis, 67, is expected to be an active candidate for A. F. of L. head at San Francisco this fall. William Green, 74, would like to retire as president emeritus, but recognizes Lewis as his most likely successor and the certain prospect of a knock-down convention battle. Lewis has been increasing his authority in A. F. of L. affairs. The first show-down will come in the session of the 15-man executive council in Chicago, starting Sept. 8, of which Lewis is a member. A. F. of L. top flight leaders who do not see eye to eye with Lewis, or fear he will swallow them as he has coal operators, are urging Green to continue as president. Green faces increased opposition this time because he failed to stem passage of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Action on a 60 cents an hour minimum wage proposal seems unlikely before Congress goes home. Unions are demanding a 65-75 cent minimum, which the House is unwilling to enact. Since 222 House members come from rural and small town districts, where opposition to 65-75 cents is strong, there is no prospect of an agreement. The same group will block any tinkering with the new labor law.

Tax reduction and government economy will be top G. O. P. keynotes next year. If the President for a second time successfully vetoes the revived income tax bill, it will be thrown back at him for the third time as the first order of business in a special session, or in the new session in January. Senate adopted the tax bill 60 to 32, or two less than enough to beat a veto, which Truman promises promptly. Three absentees would not have changed the result.

New Deal spenders and advocates of vast Federal social uplift outpourings have no intention of allowing individual income tax rates to go back to pre-war levels. The drive is to eliminate all low bracket taxation, which of necessity, under the present huge national debt, would require that upper bracket rates be retained at the wartime level. It's a means intended to redistribute wealth, and for the unions to take credit for achieving a little more for their members.

With new fiscal year budget cuts becoming effective, the New Deal era is ending, and New Dealers, divided and squabbling among themselves, are scattering. Even the most optimistic among them say it will be a long, hard road back to power, and only after they find a new leader. Already the New Deal is broken up into small, leaderless factions, and rapidly reaching for each others' throats.

Only valid Administration objection put forward to a tax cut is that we'll need more funds for European rehabilitation. Key senators forecast that Congress will not vote more billions for foreign aid without some relief for taxpayers at home. There's strong opinion, says Chairman Milliken, of the Senate Finance Committee, that people will not go on indefinitely spending their money in foreign countries with no relief for themselves.

Pressure for health insurance in some form will increase in Congress next year. With it will come the question of whether to shift away from a payroll tax to a general tax on all income for all Social Security purposes, which would be a Federal subsidy. Official estimates of the annual cost of a comprehensive health and hospital insurance program are about $4 billion, with unofficial estimates ranging up to $6 billion.

The Senate Finance Committee accepted the freeze in payroll taxes at one per cent until Jan. 1, 1950, after striking out the House-passed provision for an increase of 1½ per cent in 1950, and two per cent in 1927.

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